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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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THE IMPEACHMENT CASE

Extracts from the Testimony.

Andrew Johnson at Nashville and Washington.

The Influence of Women.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1867.

From a great mass of affidavits taken for the Judiciary Committee, and which have not been used in making up the case against the President, the following will throw some light on various subjects of interest to the public. The names have been suppressed for obvious reasons:

EXAMINATION OF —— ——, OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Q. When, if ever, were you upon the staff of Andrew Johnson, then Governor of Tennessee, and in what capacity?

A. As a temporary aid from the 15th of August, 1864, to the 12th of November, 1864.

Q. State whether you resided in his family, and how intimate you were with him?

A. I did not reside in his family; I boarded in a hotel at Nashville, Tennessee, but during the political campaign of 1864, I accompanied him from Nashville on his tour through Indiana and up to his return to Nashville. We got back November 10th. During that time I occupied the same room with Gov. Johnson, and wrote his private dispatches and letters. Browning, his private Secretary, was also with him, but the most of the time was not able to do business from illness.

Q. While at Nashville did you know a person by the name of Mrs. —— ?

A. I did; the widow of a confederate officer. Her husband was reported killed in the early part of the rebellion.

Q. Please describe the woman.

A. She is a little over medium height, between forty and fifty years of age. She has a married daughter; is of rather light complexion, light auburn hair, blue eyes, and has a finely developed form.

Q. What, if any, terms of intimacy existed between the woman and Governor Johnson?

A. I left Nashville on the 29th day of December. During the time I was there this woman had the entree of the White House at all times. She had obtained permits to trade in the army of the Cumberland for her son-in-law. I saw letters in the hand-writing of Gov. Johnson's aid, signed by him, which she brought out from his office, recommending her son-in-law to President Lincoln and to Secretary Stanton—one to each—recommending her son-in-law for a position in Savannah—to take supplies to Savannah after we heard of the capture of that place by Sherman. I asked her as she came out of the office if she had got the documents she wanted, and she showed them to me.

Her intimacy with and calls upon Gov. Johnson were matters of common notoriety and scandal in Nashville. Her son-in-law afterward remarked to me, that the old woman could twist Andy Johnson round her finger just as she pleased.

Q. What was this woman's reputation for chastity in Nashville at the time.

A. She was known as a woman who retailed her virtue for money.

Q. How well known was this reputation?

A. In July, 1863, when I was on duty in Nashville as Lieutenant, Gen. Rosecrans issued an order that all the bad women should be sent out of the city, and I was ordered by Capt. Ed. M. Hulburt, Assistant Provost Marshal and Chief of Military Police, of the 18th Michigan Infantry, to assist in the execution of this order. In the performance of this duty I first heard of this woman, and learned from all the fast people and fast women with whom I was brought in contact, of her character, which was so bad I determined to have her arrested at all hazards; but she had suddenly disappeared. Upon making inquiries for her, I was informed by several people, and especially by Joe Cheatham, a detective, that I had better let that woman alone, or I should get myself into trouble, as she was Andy Johnson's woman. Accordingly I ceased the pursuit. Afterwards I saw this same woman at the capital (Tennessee), as I before stated.

Q. Were you present in Washington in the winter of 1865, when Andrew Johnson arrived in Washington?

A. I was, and roomed at 442 Thirteenth street, and boarded at the Kirkwood House.

Q. How soon after President Johnson arrived in Washington did you see him?

A. President Johnson arrived in the evening, and I called on him the next afternoon in his room, I think No. 182, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Q. State, if you know, whether that woman (———) came with him?

A. She came, as I am informed, by Lieut. Kennedy Long, then and now on President Johnson's staff, on the same train from Nashville with President Johnson.

Q. At what hotel did she put up, what room did she occupy, and did you see her there?

A. She put up at the Metropolitan Hotel, and occupied, I think, the next room to President Johnson. I saw her in President Johnson's room that afternoon when I called. She came in after I called. She walked in without knocking and I left.

Q. How long after this occurrence before you were in President Johnson's room? At what time of the day? and on what errand?

A. I called the next afternoon. I cannot state the hour precisely, to inform President Johnson that Mr. Stanton had not complied with his request to appoint me a Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, and also to present to him two young sons of Mr. Thomas Underwood, of Lafayette, Indiana, one about eight, the other about six years of age.

Q. While you were there were any cards sent up to President Johnson's house?

A. There was one, and I saw that.

Q. Did President Johnson order the person whose card was sent up to be admitted?

A. He did.

Q. What name was on that card?

A. J. Wilkes Booth.

R. Was he admitted?

A. He was.

Q. State as near as you can the particulars of the interview between Mr. Booth and President Johnson—whether they met as strangers or in what other manner?

A. From the familiarity of the greeting, I should judge they had frequently met, and were intimate friends. When he came in they shook hands, with the usual salutations of friends.

Q. How long did you stay?

A. Not over five minutes after Mr. Booth came in. I left with the two boys, leaving Mr. Booth and President Johnson together.

Q. Had you seen Booth before?

A. Once on the stage—more frequently at the Kirkwood and Metropolitan Hotels, and he had been pointed out to me, though I never had been introduced to him.

Q. Did you see Booth at the Kirkwood House at any time before the assassination—and if so, how long?

A. I saw him, I think, on the 12th of April. He came in. I was sitting there. He inquired at the desk of the office if President Johnson was in. He was told that he was not. He then said he wanted to see him on private business, and went away without further remark.

Q. On the evening of the 4th of March, after the speech of Vice President Johnson in the Senate Chamber, did you call upon him at the Metropolitan? If so, state all the occurrences of that interview, giving all that was said by both of you as exactly as possible.

A. I called there, I think, between five and six, and immediately upon entering the room I said to President Johnson, who was lying upon the bed, "Great God, Governor, you have ruined yourself and the party!" President Johnson raised himself up on his elbow and said: "By God, I will straighten myself out and make myself felt before the end of my administration. Mr. Blair has been here and invited me to go up to his house, which I intend to do on Monday. Burnside [servant], go down to the bar and get me some whisky." I then left the room.

Q. How certain are you of the words "my administration?" Was your attention called to them by the manner in which they were said, or from any other cause, so that you can be certain of the exact words?

A. I am certain of the words, and my attention was called to them by the very emphatic manner of the President.

Q. Did you call on President Johnson while he was at Mr. Hooper's house, corner of Fifteenth and H streets? If so, state all that was said in that interview between you both, especially everything that was said respecting the next Presidency?

A. I did call on him at Mr. Hooper's house, I think, on the night of the 6th of May, 1865—Sabbath evening. In the course of the conversation, I remarked: "Governor, you look tired. Being President is hard work and small thanks, isn't it?" He replied: "Yes; particularly when a man is lifted into it on another man's coat tail." He stopped a moment, as if in thought, and continued: "The man who gets the McClellan vote, with the anti-negro suffrage vote of the Republican party, will get the Southern vote, and that will elect the next President."

Q. Have you the original recommendations of Mr. Johnson to President Lincoln, or to Mr. Stanton, or both, for your promotion as Captain and Commissary of Subsistence? If so, annex copies hereto.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, }
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1867. }

There personally appeared —— ——, and made oath that the paper above written, by him subscribed, contained in pages marked one to nine, inclusive, has been carefully read over by him, and contains the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so far as the statements are made of his own knowledge, and the truth so far as statements are made from information, to the best of his own knowledge and belief.

N. CALLAM,
Notary Public.

The following are the recommendations referred to, which will show the intimate terms of the witness with Mr. Johnson, and the opinion of the latter regarding his character:

STATE OF TENNESSEE EXEC. DEPARTMENT, }
NASHVILLE, Tenn., October 15, 1864. }

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Having formed the acquaintance of Capt. —— of Indiana, I find him to be a gentleman of integrity, and a very deserving young man. He desires the appointment of Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, or Assistant Quartermaster in the volunteer service. I believe Captain —— well qualified for the position he seeks, and would give entire satisfaction to the Government in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him, and if consistent with the public service, hope that the Secretary of War will confer upon him the appointment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Brig. Gen. and Military Governor.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEP'T, }
NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 12, 1864. }

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: Allow me to introduce to your favorable consideration Mr. ——, of Indiana. Mr. —— desires the commission of Commissary of Subsistence, or Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and I earnestly recommend him to such an appointment. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
Brig. Gen. and Mil. Gov. of Tennessee.

Indorsed—If another Commissary is needed let this gentleman be appointed.

November 21, 1864. A. LINCOLN.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONY.

The following extracts are from a long affidavit made by one thoroughly acquainted with what transpired in the circles in which Mr. Johnson moved in Nashville. It bears the seal of a well known notary:

"I knew Niel S. Brown, once Governor of Tennessee, and a noted rebel. He came to Nashville once, in 1863. It was a very hard matter to get a pass to get through the lines, and Brown wanted to get one. He called on the Governor, and the Governor refused all intercourse and interviews to other people that day, and was alone with Neil S. Brown. Either that night or next morning, the Governor —— to go with him to Columbia. N. S. Brown went along, and made a short speech at Columbia, apparently on the Union side. Then Brown did not return with ——, but went through the rebel lines, and did not return till after Lee's surrender, and I should be likely to see him."

Afterward the same witness came to Washington, when Mr. Johnson was President. An interview at the White House is thus alluded to in the testimony:

"He (the President) asked me why I was in a hurry to go back to Tennessee.

"I said Governor Brownlow had called a meeting of the Legislature.

"He said 'He had a d——d sight of use for a Legislature. He'll have no quorum this time. The people of Tennessee are tired of this foolishness, and very soon will settle with this Legislature.' * * *

"Before President Lincoln issued his proclamation of emancipation, Governor Johnson signed a petition, which was sent to Washington by Governor Campbell, M. C., asking President Lincoln to exempt Tennessee from the proclamation, so as to let slavery remain there.

"After the proclamation came out, in which Tennessee was exempted, I heard Governor Johnson make a speech in Nashville to a large crowd of about 3,000 colored people, in which he said President Lincoln in his proclamation has exempted you from emancipation, but I Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, to-night declare every one of you free."

STATE POLITICS.

The Copperheads of Carbon county are taking open ground against the wholesome license laws passed at the last session of the Legislature.

The Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* says Judge Woodward, the retiring Supreme Judge, in 1863 decided the draft to be an unconstitutional mode of raising troops; and Judge Sharswood, nominated to be his successor, decided the "legal tender" notes to be unconstitutional currency. Had not the people elected Judge Agnew, the decision of Judge Woodward would have lost the army the reinforcements the draft in this State furnished, and if Judge Williams is not elected this fall the holders of currency will be in danger of loss.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "As the promise of an abundant harvest ripens into fulfillment, and the generous crops will soon be represented in the farmers' wallets by greenbacks, that intelligent portion of our population is beginning to scan and discuss Judge Sharswood's able and dangerous opinion against the national currency with more than ordinary interest. The conclusion of the reflection will be apparent next October."

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, in an article relative to the election of Legislators, says: "We want tried men in the Senate for the next three years. It is impolitic for any district to send pupils to the Senate, when able and experienced men are at hand. No constituency can afford to train and fit a man at this time to represent them, because the condition of the country and of the State is of that transition character to demand able minds and steady hands to guide us in our progress. What we now utter is plain but forcible truth. It must not be unheeded, and we therefore trust that our Republican friends all over the Commonwealth will send back their tried and true men to represent them in both branches of the Legislature. As a partisan, we want to be heard in the State Senate through men who have the ability and the experience to talk ably. We want our friends from all parts of the State to wield the fullest political influence in the Legislature. They can only do this by sending here their best men—men acquainted with the science of legislation, who understand its parliamentary usages, and who show by their own training and high purposes a just desire to promote the prosperity of the Commonwealth at large."

GOING ABROAD.

For the benefit of the numerous class that contemplate a foreign journey, we give the following by a writer in the *Tribune:*

No man can try to see Europe for less than $500 in gold. It is a boy's vagabond dream to try it with less. There is nothing admirable in an American crossing the sea in a steerage, unless he does it by the compulsation of duty. If you succeed in scratching yourself through two weeks of vermin and base company, meaner than a sailor; if you are highminded enough to contemn the just avoidance of cabin passengers and saddle your soul with with a contentedness with social degradation outlasting your whole tour abroad, you are not brave enough to be a beggar in a foreign country, as you will be if you fall sick, or are robbed, or chafing under your poverty stricken estate, burst in a fit of profligacy and spend your little purse. I write this for young men of whom a thousand burning to go abroad, have meditated what I do now out of my soul discourage; and to impress you with its justice I admit what I would conceal, that I once ran away from home and did this thing, and I blush under its reminiscences. Honor to the half a million Europeans who submit to the cramped terror of a ship's bottom for their children's freedom! These seldom go home again, third-class, and you American boy! you are not spirited but wanting spirit to do it.

Don't get out of money in Europe. You are 3,000 miles from home. You probably will get remittances, but you might not. That "might not" will run mad. Do not see Paris in the beginning. Let it be your good-by spectacle. Paris is a sensuous, sensual, pocket-burning capital, so idling and beautiful and concentrated that it will rob of your taste for quieter haunts on the very threshold of your visit. You must needs pass through it; but pass; don't stop there till your return.

From Havre to Paris costs you $5. Go from Paris to Lyons for $11. Descend the Rhone by steamer for $6 to Marseilles. Take rail to Nice for $5. Take diligence thence to Genoa, by the famed Comiche roads—Alps on one side Mediterranean on the other—for $8. Go by rail thence to Milan for $4.

The stragetic points of travel for the Continent of Europe are Milan, Basle, Cologne. At either of them you are within a day and a half of your ship to America, and within $25, while you can radiate from them to still further points. From Milan there are four routes back through the Alps to Paris, at average diligence fares of $9. The Mt. Cenis is the quickest; the St. Gothard is finest. Presume you choose the latter? Your $9 carries you through the short diameter of Switzerland to Basle; thence, for $11, you reach Paris; or if you wish to go up the Rhine, $7 will show you all of it, from Basle that is bragged about, and land you at Cologne From Cologne, $13 will carry you to Paris, or $22 will carry you to Amsterdam and show you the essential part of Holland and Belgium, and also land you in Paris.

Now, recommence for Marseilles. Fifteen dollars will put you to to Rome; $12 thence will send you to Florence; as much more will take you to Venice. From Venice you can go to Vienna for $18, or back to Milan for $6. From Paris to Vienna costs $35; from Vienna to Berlin, $20; from Berlin to Paris, $25; from Paris to London, 15.

These lists are computed at first-class railway fares. Second-class carriages would take a third off; but, except in Germany, the second-class carriages run slower than the first, so that what you gain in fare you lose in board. Beside, traveling Americans have an interfraternal tyranny over each other. The smaller one's purse is the more he rivals his richer neighbor. This is one argument against traveling with Americans at all; people remember the longest that which they saw with no heart to share their emotion. In the Summer time there are excursions from Paris which show you great belts of country for small fares. We went in 1864 from Paris to Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Delft, Hague, Harlem, Leyden, Amsterdam, Utrecht, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Aix-la-Chappelle, Liege, Namur, etc., etc., back to Paris, for $21, and $10 beside showed us all the castellated part of the Rhine, traveling first-class. You can make the route of Switzerland even cheaper, leaving Paris and exploring the whole country for even 70 francs. The hotels that are the most audacious deceptions are the French and Italian. If you are a modest traveler, always look in Italy for a *Pension Suisse;* there is one in almost every town. There are two or three expensive hotels that one must see as part of the wonders of Europe. The *Grand* and the *Louvre* and the *Hotel Mirabeau* at Paris; the *Hotel du Nord* at Cologne; *Hotel de Ville* at Milan, *Barbest* at Venice, *Angelerre* at Berlin, and *Russia* at Frankfort. There is a *Hotel de New York* at Florence *Washington* at Liverpool, and *Etats Unis* in Paris which may recommend themselves to exceedingly patriotic Americans, not to mention the *Hotel de l'Oncle Tom* in Paris, whose title is a curiosity. Hotel bills, wherever you are, will be about $4 a day, at a comfortable calculation.

Address of the Union Republican State Central Committee.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, }
HARRISBURG, July 26, 1867. }

To the People of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The official term of Geo. W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, is about to expire; and under the constitution his successor will be elected on the second Tuesday of October next. This election is every way important, and the more so, because of the great principles and issues involved, and of the fact that the term is for fifteen years.

All the powers of our Governments, both National and State, are divided into three classes: the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The people are the source of all power; and our constitutions provide the manner in which all offices shall be filled, and the terms for which they shall be held. The National Judiciary being for life, and that of the State Judiciary fifteen years, changes in these tribunals are wrought more slowly than in the other branches of the Government; and hence should be made with the greater caution and wisdom; for nothing is of greater public importance than a wise and patriotic judiciary. Our past history shows a constant tendency in these several departments to enlarge their respective jurisdictions, and occasionally to encroach on each other; and especially is this true of the judiciary. It is but recently the Supreme Court of the United States, in the interests of slavery, gravely undertook to overturn the foundations of the Government on that question, and to nullify and destroy acts of Congress enacted by the men who made the Constitution. The Dred Scott decision virtually legalized and extended slavery over all the Territories of the Union, in defiance of Congress and the people; and laid down principles, which, but for subsequent events, would have extended slavery and made it lawful in all the States. And after the recent civil war was inaugurated, our State judiciary, by a denial of the constitutional power of Congress and of our State Legislature, in measures absolutely necessary to carry on the war and save the nation, so imperiled our cause as to make intelligent patriots everywhere tremble for the issue of the contest. True, these false theories did not prevail. But it is equally true the continued assertions of them paralyzed the arms of both the National and State Governments, distracted and disheartened our people, gave aid and comfort to the enemy, prolonged the war, and added immeasurably to our sacrifices of blood and treasure. Hence it is, "That warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people, to the end that the Court may never again, by unjust decisions, seek to set aside laws vital to the nation."

Who, then, are HENRY W. WILLIAMS and GEORGE SHARSWOOD, the candidates for this vacant seat upon the Supreme bench? What are their past records, and where do they stand, in these eventful times, and on these momentous issues? The weal or woe of the Commonwealth, and perhaps of the nation, is involved in these questions; and it behooves every patriotic voter in the State to examine them with care.

Of Judge Williams, the Union Republican candidate, we here propose to give no extended biography. He is a high-toned Christian gentleman, about forty-six years of age, a ripe scholar, and a learned and eminent lawyer, with fifteen years' judicial experience on the bench of the District Court of Allegheny county. He was first elected Judge in 1851, when he ran over one thousand votes ahead of his ticket, and was re-elected in 1861, by the unanimous vote of all parties. The following extract from an editorial in the Pittsburgh *Post*, (the principal Democratic paper of the West,) shows the estimation in which he is held by political adversaries:

"The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is a good one. *He was the best man named before the Republican Convention*, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated."

He is of the Webster and Clay school of politics, and during the recent civil war, from the beginning to the end, did everything in his power, through his means, his voice, and his votes, to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of the loyal people in the struggle to maintain the Union.

Who, and what Judge Sharswood is, as a public man, will appear from what follows:

Early in the history of this nation political sentiment became divided on the powers of the National and State governments, and their true relations to each other. On these divisions two great parties were subsequently founded. The one, known as the State Rights party, had John C. Calhoun for its champion; and the other, for its recognized leader, had the great expounder of the Constitution, Daniel Webster. The former held free trade, and the right of nullification and secession as cardinal doctrines, denying the constitutional power of Congress to impose duties for protection, and claiming nullification and secession as inherent rights of a State. The latter denied these assumptions, and between these conflicting principles and parties there has been perpetual warfare. In the main, the old Whig party ranged itself under the banner of Webster, and the Democratic party under that of Calhoun. One of the legitimate fruits of the States rights doctrine was the rebellion of 1833, in South Carolina; the avowed object of which was to nullify the protective tariff law of Congress, enacted in 1828. The country at that time was saved from a disastrous civil war by the firmness of President Jackson, the wisdom of Congress, and the patriotism of General Scott. That effort at rebellion and civil war failed; and the principle on which it was based was repudiated. But in 1860 and 1861 South Carolina and other rebel States, again endeavored to put in force their States rights doctrine of secession. The sympathy, imbecility, and connivance of President Buchanan, and his advisers, so contributed to the success of the effort, that its consummation could only be prevented by a long, desperate, and bloody civil war. In the end, and after fearful sacrifices of life and treasure, the rights and power of the National Government were again vindicated; and the Calhoun doctrine of secession was again overthrown. Such at least has been the popular conviction, and cause for rejoicing; and even the worst of Southern rebels have been compelled to confess it, and for two years past have been weeping over their "lost cause." Strange, sad, and incredible as it may seem, we are already called upon to fight these great issues over again! The Democratic party, with Judge Sharswood for its leader, and with Free Trade, State Rights, and Secession upon its banner, is again marshaling its hosts, and now summoning us to the field of political combat, on these same issues! That party, at their National Conventions in 1856 and 1860, re-adopted what are known as the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, as part of their platforms. These resolutions are known as the embodiment of the old State rights and Calhoun doctrines. They do not regard the relations of the States or people thereof to the United States as constituting a *government*, in the ordinary and proper sense of the term, but declare them to be merely a *compact*, and that "*as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself*, AS WELL OF INFRACTIONS, AS OF THE MODE AND MEASURE OF REDRESS."

Under this free Democratic charter for rebellion, the lawful election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States was claimed by the people of the rebel States as an "infraction" of the "compact;" and they chose secession and civil war as the "*mode*," and the destruction of the Union and State independence as "*the measures of redress*." The Democratic party at its last National Convention proclaimed the war a failure; and it has now put in the field a life-long Free Trade and State Rights candidate, whom Judge Black indorses as one who will "stand by the Constitution and give pure law"—viz: who will stand by the Constitution as the State Rights party construe it, and give us such "pure law" as Judge Black has given President BUCHANAN and ANDREW JOHNSON.

Judge Sharswood and his party friends have not only denied the lawful power of the National Government to coerce a rebellious State, to make and enforce a draft, to make paper money a legal tender, to emancipate and arm negroes, to punish rebels and traitors by disfranchisement, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in time of rebellion, or to arrest and try offenders in time of war by court-martial; but they hold that all these things, though actually done, were illegally and wrongfully done, *and therefore settled nothing!* Or, as the Democratic organ (the Philadelphia *Age*), in a recent elaborate editorial on the Republican State platform, thus expresses the same idea: "We put it to the sober thoughts of the people of Pennsylvania, whether they would not have all these grave pending questions decided according to law, and not according to war, JUST, IN FACT, AS THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN DECIDED HAD THEY ARISEN EIGHT YEARS AGO, OR HAD NO WAR TAKEN PLACE."

Is, then, the "lost cause" not lost? Has the late dreadful war decided nothing? Is the right of secession an open question? Has slavery not been abolished? Are not the four millions of bondsmen free? Has our national debt no legal existence? Have the victors no power over the vanquished? Have the rebel States and people lost no rights by rebellion? Have our sacrifices of blood and treasure been all made in vain? Fellow-citizens, weigh well these solemn questions, and answer them at the ballot-box on the second Tuesday of October next.

Having concluded to reserve for a future occasion some remarks on party organization, and other topics, this address might here properly close. But, it may be asked by some, is Judge Sharswood, indeed, the political heretic herein set forth? "A man is known by the company he keeps," says the old adage. We have the right to assume, and have assumed, that the Judge is of the same political faith as his party, and the public will hold him responsible for all the guilty acts and omissions of his party. There can be no mistaking the true position of the man who recently delivered an elaborate opinion denying the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money a legal tender. (*See the case of Borie vs. Trott, Legal Intelligencer of March 18th, 1864, page 92.*) And when we go further back, and examine his early history, we find ample justification for all we have written, and more. So long ago as April, 1834, he appeared as "The Orator of the Day," at a meeting of a States' Rights Association, in Philadelphia. We here copy some of the proceedings of that interesting convocation from "*The Examiner and Journal of Political Economy, Devoted to the Advancement of the Cause of State Rights and Free Trade,*" Vol. 1, *page* 309.

The orator on that occasion delivered a long and carefully prepared vindication and eulogy of the State Rights Virginia and Kentucky resolutions hereinbefore cited, and summed up his elaborate indorsements thereof as follows:

"*We come back to our starting place, and finding nothing in the Constitution establishing any final judge of the enumerated powers, prohibitions, and reserved rights, it must rest upon the admitted principles of general law, in cases of compact between parties having no common superior.* EACH STATE HAS THE RIGHT TO JUDGE FOR ITSELF OF THE INFRACTIONS OF THE COMPACT, AND TO CHOOSE FOR ITSELF THE MOST PROPER AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES."

The better to exhibit still further, if possible, the true character of that meeting and its distinguished orator, the following toasts are copied from the proceedings. (*Same vol., p.* 312):

TOAST: "JOHN C. CALHOUN—The first to throw himself into the breach against Federal usurpation. *May he live to see his principles predominant throughout the world.*"

TOAST: "*The patriots, otherwise called Nullifiers of South Carolina*—their memories will be cherished when the advocates of the Force Bill are forgotten, or remembered with execration."

TOAST: "*The State of South Carolina—as her principles are cherished, we need not fear usurpation*, either in the Legislative, Judicial or Executive departments of the Government."

The Hon. John C. Calhoun was among those invited to this meeting by Judge Sharswood and others; but declined in a published letter of sympathy.

We thus submit, as briefly as possible, the record of the Democratic candidate, and of the party which placed him in nomination. We feel that no added comments could do justice to the subject; and only ask you, fellow citizens, to examine the whole record with care, and under a sense of your solemn responsibilities to your country, render your verdict at the ensuing election.

By order of the Committee,

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, }
J. ROBLEY DUNGLESON, } Secretaries.

Alexander H. Stephens on Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln.

Swinton, the historian, has been visiting Alexander H. Stevens, and gives us some columns of interesting matter about him. We quote Stephens's opinions of Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln:

"In speaking of Davis he remarked that there was great popular misapprehension in regard to his character. 'He was,' he said, 'not at all what the people suppose—not at all a fire-eater; and though he was of course a State rights man, he could hardly be called a secessionist.'

"'Then he does not deserve to be counted with the conspirators—with the Cobbs and Yanceys and Wigfalls.'

"'Certainly not. He was oppposed to secession, but did not have the courage to come out against it. His course was simply the result of timidity, of the desire to keep the inside track and step into the shoes of Calhoun.'

"Then, among other points, Mr. Stephens mentioned that Davis was very averse to having Fort Sumter fired on, and only yielded after it was known that a fleet with reinforcements and supplies was off the harbor. 'That we regarded, after the promises made, as the beginning of hostilities, and held, therefore, that it was not we that commenced the war.'

"It was universally thought that the war would be a brief holiday affair. 'Most of the prominent politicians, when we got through the work of the Convention, hastened to enter the army, fearing that if they did not get in quickly they would lose the opportunity of making some capital for the future!'

"'Mr. Davis,' he went on to say, 'observed to me, soon after we got established at Montgomery, that 'it would now be a question of brains who should win,' and the remark was so just that I thought there must be a great deal where that came from. But there was manifested from the start a wonderful lack of statesmanship, and even of mere ordinary good sense.'

"I asked him if he had known Lincoln, and he said, 'Yes, very well; we were in Congress together, and Lincoln was one of the Seven Young Indians.' To my query who they were, he said they were seven members of Congress, consisting of Stephens and Lincoln, together with Toombs, of Georgia, Flournoy, Pendleton and Preston, of Virginia, and Cabell, of Florida, who, in 1847, banded together for the purpose of making General Taylor President, and who received the name of the 'Seven Young Indians' from their alertness and adroitness in political skirmish-work. 'Our people during the war,' said he, 'had a wonderfully erroneous notion of Lincoln's intellectual ability. To be sure, he had very little idea of the nature of the Federal Government; but he was a wise man and knew the heart of the people well—a trait in which he resembled Andrew Jackson. He taught in fables, like Æsop; and in Congress his speeches were mainly a string of anecdotes—an anecdote and then a point. He invented most of them; but they were generally extremely apt, and a full collection of them would be one of the most interesting of books.'"

Denominationalism in England.

The London correspondent of the *Nation* writes as follows: Still the ritualistic movement has really become of very serious importance. It is said that there are two thousand churches in England which have lighted candles flaming upon their "altars" instead of unlighted candles standing on their communion-tables; and a flaming candle is equivalent in Protestant eyes to to the mark of the beast. A book has been published called the "Directorium Anglicanum," which has the highest authority among the party. It contains such regulations as these: That the priest is never to take the chalice at one draught, lest by reason of the impetus he should unintentionally cough; that before "mass" he is not to wash his mouth or teeth, but only his lips, with his mouth shut, lest the taste of water should be intermingled with his saliva; that as it puts it, "if a fly or spider should fall into the chalice after consecration, it should be warily taken out, ofttimes diligently washed between the fingers, and then burned, and the ablution and ashes must be preserved near the altar." Again, we are informed that "if any one by accident should vomit up the Eucharist, the vomit is to be burned, and the ashes preserved near the altar. And if he be clerical or monk or deacon, he must do penance forty days; if a bishop seventy days; if a layman, thirty days." Now, in one sense, this tomfoolery is certainly beneath contempt. In another, as implying an approximation to the Romish theory of sacerdotalism it is more serious. In any case, if the gentlemen who play at it want the real thing, they ought to go to Rome, and the sooner they get there, the better for their own consciences and the reputation of Englishmen for common sense; and, as far as they are concerned, there is little else to be said except that a man in a transition state between two extremes generally occupies a very ridiculous position. Unluckily these ritualists play their antics in parish churches. In London it matters little. People who like what their supporters call æsthetic services, and their opponents religious pantomimes may, of course go to their churches, and those who dislike them may go elsewhere. But in the country, where the parish church is the only provision for religious services, the case is very different. If there is anything fixed in the heart of the middle-class Englishman it is his Protestantism: the higher classes have of late years have shown a decided tendency in other directions; the strong minded are almost universally more or less sceptical, and the weaker vessels show a hankering after the refinement and "repose" of Rome or semi Romish creeds. But the true British tradesman or farmer is a dogged Protestant; he hates the Pope and things savoring of Popery; his chief intellectual enjoyment is listening to a good Low Church sermon, and Mr. Spurgeon is the orator who most precisely corresponds to his tase. In country districts it is very common for the people to go to church in the morning because it is respectable, and because the squire and the parson go there and consider that the regular attendants have a certain claim upon their liberality and patronage; in the afternoon the same people go to the Wesleyan or Independent chapel because they really like it. It is, indeed, their only approach to intellectual employment during the week. In many parts of the country—in Wales, for example, and in the eastern counties—dissent is undoubtedly the favorite creed of the great mass, although they may nominally, and for the purposes of respectability, be Churchmen. Consequently there is a large body of the population which hangs, so to speak, loosely upon the Church, and might always, by a little extra pressure, be driven into the opposite camp. Ritualism seems to be going some way towards supplying this pressure it is alienating a considerable body of layman more decidedly than before from the Establishment, and giving an additional lever to those who object to the union between church and state. The Wesleyan Methodists, for example, have always been on friendly terms with the Church, and have co-operated with a large party within it, but they are begining to doubt whether it is not, after all, a mere "rag of Popery." That these feelings will produce any tangible result or cause any serious legislation is highly improbable. It has always been a condition of the very existence of the Church of England that it should embrace as many extremes as possible; if one party were excluded, the result would simply be an addition to the number of external enemies, under which the position of the Establishment would become precarious. I only wish to point out that the process of keeping the extremes together is daily involving more difficult tinkering. To ride six horses at once is always a difficult feat, and when the outsiders begin resolutely to diverge there is a chance that some one will get a fall.

The Future of Wheat.

There is nothing of moment doing in the wheat market. New winter wheat is daily being received, to the extent of a few car loads, and these are sold to the city millers, who are running from hand to mouth. Spring wheat is very dull, and for present delivery we hear of no transactions beyond car load lots for immediate use. There is very little disposition on the part of speculators to operate for future delivery, though some adventurous contracts for No. 2 spring were made to-day at $1 55 for August, and $1 50 for early September delivery—sellers' option. The prospects for an abundant crop were never better, and, notwithstanding the new harvest will come upon the heels of an exhausted supply, there is no confidence in the stability of present prices, or even prices approximating to them.—*Chicago Tribune of Wednesday.*

The internal revenue receipts of the week were $4,678,563.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The headquarters of the Union Republican State Central Committee will be at Harrisburg until otherwise ordered.

W. W. Ketchum is the most popular Republican spoken of as a candidate for Congress in the Luzerne district, made vacant by the death of Mr. Dennison.

A Republican State Convention in Wisconsin, for the nomination of candidates for State officers, is called to meet at Madison on the 4th of September next.

The St. Louis *Journal* is authority for the assertion that many of the leading Democrats in the country are pulling the political wires to place General McClellan once more in nomination for the Presidency.

There are now two Republican tickets in the field in California. John Bidwell, lately member of Congress, being at the head of the ticket chosen by the "long hairs," and Mr. Gorham heading that nominated by the "short hairs." Bidwell, who is an able and prominent man, has the support of three-fourth of the Republican papers in the State. At the last Presidential election in California, Mr. Lincoln's majority was nearly 20,000.

NEW JERSEY AND THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The Republican State Convention of New Jersey, at Trenton, on Tuesday, adoptad a lengthy address to the Republicans of the State on the subject of universal suffrage and the striking of the word "white" from the constitution. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That pledging ourselves for the eradication of the word "white" from the constitution of New Jersey by every legal and honorable means, we also call upon Congress to take measures to induce or compel all the States of the Union to establish a just and uniform rule of suffrage, excluding all distinctions of class, and race and color, so that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and the United States shall redeem its original promise to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government.

Resolved, That the doctrine of the absolute equality of all men before the law, of which impartial suffrage is a necessary corollary, is in strict accordance with that sublime declaration of the fathers of the Republic, that "All men are created equal," which was and is the corner-stone of all our democratic institutions.

Resolved, That by our action this day, we intend heartily to indorse the votes of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, in favor of securing impartial suffrage to the people of the States lately in rebellion, and to repudiate the charge that we are willing to impose upon others a fundamental principle of government which we are not prepared to accept for ourselves.

GEN. GRANT FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The largest meeting of the Republican General Committee of New York ever held in midsummer was that of Tuesday evening, at which Gen. Grant was unanimously nominated for President amid enthusiastic cheers. It was unanimously resolved at this meeting to organize Grant clubs in every Assembly District in the State. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The people, in various portion of the land, are indicating, in ways not to be mistaken, their choice for the Chief Magistracy of the nation; and

WHEREAS, The popular leader, named by the voice of his countrymen, is the illustrious General who has caused the triumph in war of those principles which the Republican Party seek to establish in peace: therefore,

Resolved, That representing the working members of our party in the city and State of New York, we are determined that in the ranks of those who stood together for their country's good in the dark days of the rebellion, there shall be, if we can secure them, united counsel, thorough organization, energetic action; and with this patriotic purpose we to-day subject to the decision of the Republican National Convention, inscribe upon our banner, to be borne through the coming Presidential canvass the name of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. [Loud cheers.]

Resolved, That we proudly unite in the universal tribute to the intrepid courage, the scientific skill, the persistent perseverance, and the unfaltering fidelity by which the triumph of the Union and of Liberty were planned in the lurid light of the tent, and achieved on the bloody field of battle. Nor are we unmindful of the truth, that in the military genius which could surmount all obstacles in the late sanguinary struggle, is implied the possession of intellectual powers which are the country's need in the midst of difficulties following the train of victorious war. At the same time, throughout his career at Washington, as a director and adviser in matters pertaining as well to civil as to military administration, we recognize qualities of wisdom and sagacity, of uprightness and inflexibility, of energy and moderation, peculiarly demanded by the highest trust which the people can bestow.

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the fact that the wise, moderate and patriotic action of Congress, in their persistent efforts to protect from lawlessness and restore to representation the misguided States of the South, at the earliest period consistent with justice and safety, has received from the General of our armies the same countenance and support always extended by him to the principles and measures of the party which sustained him in carrying the war to a successful issue, without compromise, qualification or condition.

Resolved, That in calling Grant to assume the civilian's robe, and to heal the wounds of a long and dreadful war, our people will but emulate the wise example of the fathers who summoned Washington from the shades of Mount Vernon, until, under his fostering care, seeds planted on the red fields of the Revolution had blossomed in the green gardens of peace. The wisdom of those fathers was followed by their descendants with results not less auspicious, when Jackson was placed in the Presidential office, and the desolations of the second war with Great Britain were followed by the fruits of enduring prosperity. And it is a truth the American people will not forget, that no President who has served his country well and wisely in the camp ever disappointed those who, advancing to him the civic wreath, intrusted him with the highest office in the nation. [Applause.]

CIRCULAR OF UNION CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee have issued a circular setting forth the work done by them in the South in behalf of national progress, political justice and territorial integrity. The circular concludes as follows:

The Committee has the names of twenty thousand loyal persons at the South to whom documents are regularly sent. To about one-fourth of that number large packages are forwarded, so that it is in the way of immediate distribution of one hundred thousand or more copies of any document it desires to circulate. This list is being daily augmented. The Committee's correspondence is very extensive, hundreds of letters being received weekly from all parts of the South. From their contents, a minute knowledge of the necessities of almost every Congressional District is readily attained. Of agents now in the field, some are at work in every State. A Republican organization exists in each State, the representatives of which are in constant correspondence with this Committee. Union League Councils are being rapidly formed. Our agents are all empowered and directed to aid the organization, and as the Grand President's office is located in this city, we are enabled to bring about harmony of purpose and effort. Were ample means at the committee's disposal there would be no difficulty in widely extending its operations. The demands made far exceed its means, present and prospective. A large number of intelligent men, white and colored, are ready to enter the field, most of whom could be advantageously employed. Our funds have been altogether devoted to circulating suitable reading matter and employing speakers and organizers. They will continue to be so used. This committee cannot undertake the establishment or support of Republican newspapers, although that important agency demands attention. When the military bills became law, there were in the South but fifteen Republican journals, two only of which were dailies. The speediest method of establishing a vigorous Republican press, without which no permanent success can be obtained, is to give the Republican party control of the State organizations. This object can be permanently secured, provided its importance is appreciated and corresponding efforts are made. The present campaign is but a continuation of the war. It has, however, assumed another shape. It is no longer the shock of armies, but the conflict of ideas. The thunder of guns no longer rends the sky or makes the earth tremble; but the results for which our best lives were given are still trembling in the balance. We contend for the principles for which we fought. We seek power, because we believe in our principles. They can not control unless money, the sinews of any struggle, is used to aid those who work for that success. Shall we lose an empire from want of this material aid? Shall we, victorious in the field, be defeated at the ballot box? It is not possible. The needs of the hour with those who desire to see the entire South, lately cursed with slavery and blasted by revolution, marching "to the music of the Union" in the solid column of Republican States, are active work, ample means and unfaltering faith. Your committee have faith and can work efficiently. Means only are lacking to carry each one of the unreconstructed States at the elections provided for by Congress. If adequate funds are furnished, the party can be so organized as to ensure the electoral vote of each regenerated State for the Presidential standard-bearer of our great party. The loyal people of the South are very poor; they are with us in every desire for success, but they need assistance, both of money for political organization, and of knowledge for the best means of effecting it. Slavery crushed the white friends of the nation, as well as oppressed its colored allies. The rebellion impoverished them as well as those who rebelled. Shall we let them again be sacrificed for want of means to send men to them or to enable them to help themselves? In the spirit of the foregoing resolution, we ask earnest and immediate work in obtaining funds. Pressing calls are constantly being made, to many of which we are wholly unable to respond. In view of the great objects for which we strive, we assure our friends that one hundred dollars now will accomplish far more than ten thousand dollars will twelve months later.

All communications should be addressed to Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, Secretary of the Committee, Washington, D. C.

THE soldiers who may be ordered to that out of the way place, which, we fear, is destined to have no better name than Walrussia, derived from its marine inhabitants, will be supplied with the commissariat which the Duke De Joinville called "the extravagant ration of the American soldier." The bill of fare that Uncle Sam sets before his boys in blue is indicated in the following:

General Order No. 19, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, announces that, on the recommendation of the Board convened at San Francisco on the 21st of June, the ration to be issued to the troops about to occupy Sitka, Kodiak and other points in our newly acquired territory of Walrussia, will be composed of the following articles: Pork or bacon, mutton, flour or hard bread, beans, rice, coffee, brown sugar, vinegar, salt, pepper, molasses, dried apples and peaches, mixed pickles, tea, soap and adamantine candles. Canned fruits, meats and vegetables will be supplied for sale to officers.

The deaths in New York for the week were 678—an increase of 97 over last week. The mortality was mostly among children.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Debate in the French Chambers.

The Government Sharply Criticized.

The subject of Mexico and the French relations with that country for the past year, was brought before the French Legislative Chambers in a debate on the Budget. The most striking feature of the debate on the opposition side, as it may be called, is the extreme plainness with which the two principal speakers, M. Thiers and M. Jules Favre, expressed their opinions on the government. Thiers's speeches, as historical reviews of the events, are highly interesting and, so far as we can see, correct and fair statements. The planning and purpose of the expedition to Mexico and all the subsequent transactions are detailed. The connection of England with it had the same ostensible design as that of France, namely, the collection of claims due to her subjects by citizens of Mexico. When the project was found to be connected, in the designs of France, with invasion and political movements in Mexico, the British government withdrew from it. That government was urged, but refused to have anything to do with measures connected with change of rulers or forms in Mexico. Its co-operation was pledged only to naval and military operations on the coast for the purpose of enforcing payment of claims.

We have not space for the whole of these speeches, nor, indeed, for any long extracts. M. Thiers expresses the design of his speech in the following sentence:

"Now, for those who, like me, have come here without passion [slight movement], without party feeling, without ambition of any sort, without any other desire than that of bringing back France, little by little—above all things without revolution—to free institutions, and to obtain for these free institutions the best possible administration of public affairs, for us, gentlemen, it is impossible to leave this Mexican business, so grave, so sorrowful, and of such great consequence, to sink into the gulf of the past without having thrown upon it the light that will vivify the teachings they contain. [Approbation from the left benches.] A sensible man who has succeeded in cheating himself—for to cheat one's self is, as some one has said, the lot of humanity—ought he to seek to forget this fault? Ought he, in a certain sort, to fly from himself? No, gentlemen; he ought to regard his error with reflection, and to seek out its causes, that he may not fall into it again. Now, although this important matter has been often brought before this tribunal, we have never looked it in the face with a spirit that would enable us to discover the truth."

With the details of the expedition to Mexico, specified by M. Thiers, American readers are generally familiar. The sensation produced in the Chambers, by the rehearsal of them, may be judged of by the following extract. After referring to the wishes of the United States, and arrangements made for evacuating Mexico, M. Thiers proceeds, and concludes his speech:

Then it was that the voyage of the Empress was resolved on; and while the *Moniteur*, which the Minister of State recommended us to read, said that everything was prospering in Mexico, and that the Empress Charlotte had not left that country, the telegraph announced her arrival at Saint Nazaire. [Various exclamations.] She was received with all the attention due to her rank; but what satisfaction could be given her? Could the Emperor tell her that he would resist the United States; that he would apply to the Chamber for fresh resources? No, he could not. The Empress left Paris and went to Rome. I stop here. Let us hope there

been supported by it. Yes, I have experienced a feeling of profound affliction that this unhappy Prince was not brought back to Europe with our troops, so that France might have been sheltered from the blood that has been spilt and which will fall upon her head. [Loud exclamations and cries of "order, order!" Applause from some benches.]

The President—The latter words of the honorable member may well fall upon his own head, in the eyes of the whole country. [Sensation, loud applause.]

M. Jules Favre—No person in this Chamber, not even our honorable President, whom I respect, is entitled to hold such language to me—to me, who am one of that majority which, when it was in power, overthrew the scaffold for political crimes, which you have again set up. [Loud expressions of dissent.] I have always protested from this place in favor of the inviolability of human life, and if you had taken these protestations into consideration, perhaps we should not be now deploring the calamity that has occurred. [Great agitation.]

A REMARKABLE STORY.

Statement of the Rev. Mr. Merrill, the Absconding New York Clergymen.

The Rev. Mr. Merrill, whose recent disappearance from Plattsburgh, New York, after being charged with most disreputable conduct in connection with a young lady in North Adams, Massachusetts, led many to suppose that he had committed suicide—a supposition strengthened by the fact that a portion of his clothes were found by the bank of the river in the vicinity of the town—has made his appearance in the West, and written a letter to the *Troy Times*, in which he relates his experience from the time he entered the ministry until the present. He says that ever since he commenced to preach, in 1848, he has been constantly in debt, and to this fact alone he charges all his troubles. He says:

In 1848 I left school at the request of several ministers, and went to Warren circuit to aid the preachers stationed upon that field. The circuit comprised six towns. I was a poor boy, but eighteen years old, had thin, poor clothes, and was over $100 in debt. A gentleman gave me a cast-off overcoat to keep me from suffering with the cold, and another gave me the use of a horse for part of the year. I hoped to be able to save enough to pay my debts and get me some clothes that year. But the other two ministers had families dependent upon them for support, and the people for the most part were poor, and it took all they could give to take care of them; so I worked through the year and received but $4 and my board. At the close of the year I was sent to another circuit, where I was compelled to buy a horse and carriage. I had no money, and ran into debt for these, and also for clothes to wear. At the end of this year, I found that my income had been a trifle less than $100. Of course my debts remained unpaid. They began troubling me. I ought to have stopped preaching then and gone into some other business and paid my debts. But I was now engaged to be married, and my pride rose up against going and making an open acknowledgment that I must stop preaching and go to work to pay my debts. This was my first sad mistake. But others said I had better continue to preach; I would get better pay in the future. So I hoped, and so I believed. I was married, and made the best show I could for housekeeping. At the conference of 1851 I was appointed to Washington Mountain, Mass. With my wife and one child I went to my post. There I found no house to live in and nothing to keep house with. There was no church, but an old store in which to preach. I went to work with a good heart, but troubled with my debts on every side. I sold my horse to help me to live. At the end of the year I went to the Conference, and reported a new church finished and paid for. I had received $200 salary. At this Conference I was removed 250 miles to the

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 25. The *Herald's* New Orleans special says that the latest dates from the Mexican capital state that Marquez, O'Haran and other prominent chiefs were at large. Gens. Andrada, T'Locuza, Larez and others were found secreted in the English Minister's house, and were arrested on the ground that foreign powers did not recognize the Liberal Government, and, therefore, no consideration was due the Minister.

The northern army has left the capital for the interior. Corona recently passed through Queretaro with seven thousand men, *en route* for the "Sierra de Anca," to oppose Dazada.

Gen. Diaz recently obtained from eight commercial houses two hundred thousand dollars, without interest, to pay his army. Prominent army officers are offering their resignations every day, but none are accepted.

Otero, Castillo and ten more Generals, according to private accounts, were recently shot at Queretaro. The publication of the fact was prohibited by the authorities.

Canales proclaimed himself Governor of Tamaulipas, and levied contributions off Victoria, San Fernand and other places. The people are much excited, and call upon the Government for protection. Assistance has been promised, and three thousand troops have left Queretaro to relieve the garrison at Matamoras.

Treatment of Carlotta's Health.

[From the Memorial Diplomatique, July 10.]

We receive afflicting news from Miramar. The Empress Carlotta, separated about a year from her husband, deprived during more than three months of all direct intelligence, and after having become a prey since the departure of the French troops to the keenest emotions and most poignant anxieties, has just fallen into a moral prostration of the most alarming character. Her Majesty no longer seems to have any consciousness of what is passing around her, and remains plunged in a gloomy reverie, from which Dr. Illek has not for a moment been able to rouse her, not even when he announced the cruel event which wounds her so cruelly in her dearest affections. The complete indifference with which the unfortunate Princess received that redoubtable blow but too well justifies the fear that science will now be powerless to save that fine intellect.

As Dr. Illek had from the first made himself responsible for the cure of the Empress, Maximilian I, who had placed all his confidence in him, left him absolute master of the treatment to be followed. For that reason neither the Austrian family nor the Court of Brussels ventured to interfere in a matter so delicate. At the present time the Emperor of Mexico having fallen under the murderous hands of the Juarists, the rights of the two families will naturally be substituted for the authority of the husband. With that object the Queen of the Belgians has left Brussels to be present at the family council assembled at Salzburg, and thence her Majesty will proceed to Miramar. The medical men are of opinion that a final experiment ought to be made by transporting the Princess Carlotta into the midst of her youthful reminiscences in the Palace of Laeken. That step will, in fact, be adopted as soon as an assurance can be entertained that this long journey can be accomplished without aggravating the state of the august invalid.

Austrian Relations with France.

[From the Neue Fremdenblatt of Vienna, July 9.]

The journey of their Majesties to Paris can only be postponed by the catastrophe that has occurred in Mexico. The Emperor and Empress will not be disposed to take part in any festivities, but, for all that, the expedition is not abandoned. We learn, on the contrary, that it is certain. There is attached to it a political importance of too great a scope to admit of a renunciation of the project. By the very reason of the deplorable event in Mexico the relations between Austria and France can only become more intimate: for, we repeat, in presence of the burning questions raised in Europe by the violent and unjust system of Count Bismark, and by the vast projects of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, they constitute the last guaranty for the peace of Europe.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Havana *Brenusa* says the Liberal authorities of the City of Mexico are persecuting the Catholic church. They stripped the Cathedral of all its ornaments and silver ware, and arrested the Bishop of Jalapa, the Abbot of Guadaloupe and Dr. Arrillaga, Superior of the Jesuits, who are held in close confinement. The latter two are over eighty years old. The charge against the Bishop of Jalapa is that he acted as alternate for the Arch Bishop of Mexico in the council of the Regency, and against the Abbot that he took part in the deliberations of the Assembly of Notables. It is also stated the famous Chapel

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how and by whom they were again foisted upon the Emperor at a moment when he was about leaving the country in the latter part of 1866.

The Number of Victims During the Intervention.

The *Conciencia Publica*, of Puebla, states that in the capital, during the last six months of 1863, 237 persons were shot by the Imperialists; in 1864, 492; in 1865, 196; in 1866, 43. Total, 968. The writer states that one day during the month of August, 1863, he witnessed twenty-three bodies hanging from trees on the road between Mexico and Puebla. This was probably some of the doings of Colonel Dupin.

Coolies for Mexico.

Senor Don B. de la Cunba Reis, who obtained a decree from Maximilian's government allowing him to introduce coolies into Mexico, has recently taken up his residence in Mexico City for the purpose of getting the Liberal government to grant him a similar contract and authorization. Some of the liberal papers favor his schemes, and openly advocate the immediate introduction of Asiatic labor in order to more fully develop the wealth of the republic.

Rough Stories of Imperial Officers.

The *Regenerador*, of Guanajuato, speaking of the Imperial prisoners taken at Queretaro, says some hard things of them:

Colonel Antonio Diaz and a certain Redonet, it asserts, were regarded by the inhabitants with horror. They were the parties entrusted with the leying of forced loans. Before them this duty had devolved upon General Miguel Mendez. A Queretaro merchant said to Mendez one day, "Well, sir, I suppose you are going to strip us, and leave us only the mat to lie on." "O," answered Mendez, "I'll take that too!"

Antonio Diaz, when the proprietor of a house was absent, would summon the ladies of the house to appear at his office. When they made their appearance before he got up, he would make his appearance in his shirt tail and slippers, and oftentimes add offensive words to this already outrageous method of procedure. In Queretaro the general expectation was that the first victims of the Liberals would be Diaz, Almanza and Colonel Bueyes Pintos.

[Vienna (July 10) correspondence of the Paris Liberte.]

I have already announced to you that the testamentary executor of the Emperor Maximilian was Count Francois Zichy. I now learn that there is a second, Count Haddik. Concerning the wills of the Emperor Maximilian and the Empress Charlotte some information of a precise nature has reached me which cannot fail to excite the highest interest. From what I learn, which of course I cannot guarantee, although I have it from the best source, two wills, perfectly analogous, were drawn up by the Emperor and Empress. Each of them, in case there was no issue of the marriage, leaves all the property to the survivor. Thus, Maximilian being dead, his fortune, estimated at from ten to twelve millions of florins, only calculating his property at Miramar, Lacroma, and the artistic wealth collected there, revert to the Empress Charlotte. The will of Maximilian is there to attest it.

But now comes the strange affair. It is asserted that the Empress Charlette's will, written with her own hand, and which was carefully locked up in one of the rooms at Miramar, has suddenly disappeared, nobody knows how or where. From that circumstance it results that, as the Empress Charlotte has no will and is not in a state to make one, seeing the almost complete absence of her mental faculties, all her fortune, including the part coming from her husband, the Emperor Maximilian, and which ought in justice, after her death, to revert to the Austrian imperial family, will now legally fall to the royal one of Belgium.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1867.

Prof. Harkness corrected his testimony about the moon rising on the night of the assassination; it rose about ten.

Joseph M. Dubarry was recalled, and testified from the records as to the running of trains on the Northern Central road on the 14th of April, 1865; never saw prisoner before the trial; have no recollection of his having been on the train going South from Elmira, April 13.

George S. Koontz was recalled and gave evidence as to the movements of trains between Baltimore and Washington on April 17.

Further testimony was given as to the character of Dr. Bissel, McMillian and St. Marie.

Some telegraph operators testified there was telegraphic communication between Washington and Elmira on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of April, 1865.

Evidence was given as to the running of trains between New York and Washington. The defence objected to it as not in rebuttal.

A long argument ensued, during which the prosecution stated that they expected to prove by a woman who would be here on the next train that Surratt was in New York, April 15th, 1865.

Defence again offered to close the case without argument, but the prosecution declined.

The Court stated it would decide upon the point just argued to-morrow.

Some further evidence as to the reputation of John Lee was given, and the Court adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1867.

Judge Fisher decided not to strike out evidence as to running of trains between Washington and New York, delivered yesterday, unless the prosecution shall have failed to connect the prisoner with one of those trains. The testimony as to telegraphic communication between Elmira and Washington, whereby it was possible for the conspirators to communicate with the prisoner, stands upon the same footing, and will be stricken out if the prosecution shall fail to connect the prisoner with the conspiracy by that instrumentality.

Mr. Bradley noted an exception.

Considerable additional evidence on both sides as to the character of Dr. Bissell, was submitted.

Discussion subsequently occurred on a motion to strike out certain testimony by the defense: first, that in relation to the attack upon Secretary Seward; second, that ralating to Jacob Thompson; third, that relating to the shooting of Union soldiers and a gunboat fight, as testified to by McMillian; fourth, evidence given yesterday in relation to telegraphing; 5th, evidence in relation to running of trains on April 15th, 1865; 6th, the letter known as the Duvall letter, picked up in the waters of North Carolina, and 7th, all evidence relating to Atzerot at the Kirkwood House.

The defence claimed this was a trial for murder, not conspiracy, and this evidence had no relation to the case of the prisoner.

The prosecution contended that all this evidedce was legitimate except the Duvall letter, which they have not properly connected with the case, and had no doubt it should be stricken out.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1867.

The Surratt trial is drawing to a close. The case will be given to the jury the latter part of next week, and if the lawyers do not take up too much time in summing up, the trial may be over by the 10th of August.

To-day, the case was considered closed so far as evidence is concerned. Judge Fisher ruled on certain points of evidence, and he struck out the evidence about Jacob Thompson; also the evidence relative to telegraphic communication between Washington and New York; also the Duell letter. He admitted evidence relative to the attack upon the Vice President and Secretary Seward, and that as to the shooting of Union prisoners escaping from rebel prisons. The defense noted an exception to the admission of this evidence.

After some debate as to the course of procedure with the arguments, the Judge ordered counsel to proceed. District Attorney Carrington consumed the balance of the day for the prosecution on questions of law, and will take up all Monday on questions of fact. The counsel for defense will follow, and Judge Pierrepont will close the arguments, which are expected to last all of next week.

A Startling Plot Discovered.

The Knoxville *Whig* publishes the following letter from Senator Wilson:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1867.

To Hon. W. G. Brownlow:—

MY DEAR SIR—I have just had a visit from a Mr. Roberts, who presented me letters of introduction from gentlemen in Government employ. He tells me that on his way here he stopped in Memphis, and while there had a conversation with a person named "Galloway," editor of a newspaper, who stated to him that there were 7,000 negroes registered, but that they did not intend to permit them to vote: that they would have 2,000 whites at the polls armed, who would take possession of the polls and drive the negroes away, or make a fight if they persisted in attempting to vote, and that he (Galloway) should take two Derringer pistols. We are all anxious for the success of the party, and though there may be no truth in the story, I thought it advisable to give it to you as I heard it, in order that you may be prepared for such an emergency, and be forearmed by being forewarned. Trusting that there may be no foundation for this story, and with my best wishes for your success, believe me, very truly yours.

H. WILSON.

THE Ærial Steam Navigation Company of San Francisco are building an air-ship, invented by a citizen of that place named Frederick Marlott. This new machine is very singularly constructed, the name of the genus being "Avitor," and its particular name Hermes. An exchange says the materials used are bamboo, iron, steel and shirting muslin coated with a peculiar kind of varnish. The shape is that of a hybrid between a fish and a short-billed, short-necked bird with wings expanded. It is eighty-eight feet long, twenty high, and its greatest diameter is twenty-one feet. The motive power is steam, applied by a series of propellors.

Shaking dice at $10 a throw for a team worth $1,700, at Long Branch, is mildly known as an "equestrian raffle."

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1867.

IS A JUDGE RESPONSIBLE BEFORE THE PEOPLE?

The New York *Tribune* takes the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania to task for the way they propose to conduct the pending canvass. It objects to going back to the early sentiments and associations of SHARSWOOD, the Democratic candidate, and thinks the opinion of that gentleman on the legal tender law has nothing to do with the election, which it thinks should be conducted on other grounds—precisely what, it stops before telling us. It warns us of this State, however, against degrading our judiciary as they have in that, by electing a bad kind of men, and illogically enough argues that by making an issue on SHARSWOOD's opinion we run the risk of degrading our judiciary.

Now the *Tribune* either does not know what it is talking about, or is unusually crooked. The moral, legal, personal, and political views of a man running for the Chief Justiceship of a State are fair matters of inquiry—indeed it is a high duty to know about the candidates in all these respects. If Judge SHARSWOOD were a libertinist, a gambler, or had even for once been known to accept a bribe, we conclude the *Tribune* would scarcely feel inclined to take issue with those who brought forward the proof. If on the bench he had committed himself to principles morally and legally unsound, or had given the weight of his learning in favor of Mormonism, for instance, that fact, we conclude, would furnish good ground for opposition, and probably we might claim the *Tribune* to be against him. The fact that he rendered the decision under the sanctities of his high place, properly enters into the matter only to render it all the more important, if the doctrine was pernicious, the man should not receive preferment. Now Judge SHARSWOOD has not, so far as we know, received a bribe or pronounced an opinion in support of Mormonism; but at the hour of greatest peril during the rebellion, when the fate of the Republic seemingly might be decided by trifles, he went out of his way to argue in support of a principle and enunciate doctrines, which, had they prevailed, would have been for the rebels as good as an army of men. The circumstances were such that convict SHARSWOOD of the wish to assist the rebellion and do something to oppose the Government. It is this the *Tribune* either does not understand, or understanding it, is wrong enough itself to wish not to see it condemned. Even did not the circumstance thus convict SHARSWOOD—even if he were exercised but by the most lofty sense of duty—would that be a reason why unsound or pernicious doctrines should not be urged against the expounder of them when he presents himself before the people?

Taken as it stands, the *Tribune's* idea would shield the judicial author of the worst of sentiments, and the people would be forever debarred from canvassing a candidate on points relating to their vital interests.

SOUTHERN PARTIES AND PARTY FEELINGS.

We have made a great many allowances for our fellow-citizens of the Southern States. We have been accustomed to do it, from our earliest recollection. We have to do it still. We can scarcely conceive of the revulsion of feeling with which they must contemplate the changed condition of society among them in consequence of the rebellion. Imagination can hardly aid us, to estimate the feeling with which a once proud and overbearing owner of slaves, accustomed to regard and treat them as chattels, now sees them endowed with the privileges and rights of citizenship, while he is himself disfranchised. Nor is it an individual case alone. The whole community sees the late colored race constituting, in extensive districts and in entire States, a numerical majority, in political organization, and consequently able to control elections, and to fill every elective offices.

That they may, in this novel and distressing predicament, exaggerate the evils to be apprehended from it, is not at all surprising. Nor is it to be wondered at, that severe animadversions are made upon those who might have registered themselves as voters and refused to do it. Whether their registry would have materially changed the result or not, it seems as if madness could do no more, towards utter political suicide, than they have done by refusing the opportunity to register when it was offered. In some localities, beyond a doubt, this short-sighted obstinacy has given the colored race the controlling majority of votes. And we cannot much pity those who now lament a result which they might, but for their obstinate pride, have prevented. We are rather inclined to make allowance for the vexation of those who could not register than those who could and would not.

If the colored people were not themselves the most forbearing and least revengeful people in the world, or, if they were not under a strong Republican influence, which is most considerate and patriotic, they might, by an exercise of their voting power, place the disfranchised and the non-registering whites in a political condition quite as bad as any that their fears have suggested. But loyalty is not vindictive, as all the facts of the conflict have shown. And, hence, we anticipate for the political condition of the Southern States, under the new regime of liberty and loyal suffrage, a degree of order and justice such as that section of the country has never seen. We do not anticipate the permanency of lines of party, that have been drawn in accordance with the necessities of a transitive state. Indications are already given of the growth of loyal feeling among the whites, and of the spontaneous abandonment of opposition to the Republican Union principles, that promise the permanent ascendancy of their principles, irrespective of the transient lines that seem to divide the races, and promise also the direction of those principles by the hands of the more competent white citizens.

THE FUTURE TRACK OF THE WORLD'S COMMERCE.

It is a striking fact illuminating the future of our Eastern commerce that the return freight of the first trip, six months ago, of the first steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Yokohama, exceeded the entire proceeds of the American commerce with Japan the preceding year. In view of the immediate future, four new steamers have been built for this trade, and since then four other ports in Japan have been opened. It is not to be doubted that our commerce in that quarter will not only increase correspondingly, but that the time is not distant when that for which we are now providing will be but a small part of the entire volume of our Eastern commerce. At the present moment we speak of the trade between only two ports in the two countries, with the fact in view that Japan is by no means—promising as it is—the quarter of greatest expectations. China, Asia, Australia and the beautiful Amoor river extending far into the productive regions of Russia, will speedily be made tributary to the commerce which is to populate and give unparalleled growth and prosperity to our long line of Pacific coast. Not only is a great new commerce to be created, but the old, of some of the most ancient countries of the globe, will be changed into this new channel. Not only will new cities spring up on the Pacific coast, among which San Francisco will stand first, extensive regions there never before tributary to any commerce settled by an industrious people, but the yet scarcely dreamed of trade of the lines of Railroads that may be said to be running a race across the continent will be realized. Then the track of the world's commerce will be that which we contemplate and which is represented by the single vessel whose first trip was made scarcely six months ago, and the Railroad whose progress, amid the incursions of the Indians, is watched with such eager interest. It has been well said that "the Empire of the world has followed the track of Eastern commerce. It belonged successively to Babylon of old, to Carthage, Rome, France, Holland, and at the present time to Great Britain. The evidence is almost indisputable that it is now passing silently but surely into the possession of the United States."

That this infant trade and commerce—of which at the present moment we can have no adequate conception—should already enter into the calculations and designs of the great railway corporations linking the Atlantic seaboard with the present West, is not at all strange. That it has become so is the best proof of their sagacity and enterprise—a competition of which we begin to have proof on every hand, and is destined to go on, challenging the best energies and vast resources of these corporations.

HARD ON THE MEXICANS.

The *Round Table* is terribly hard on the Mexicans, and would, if it only could, just strike them from existence the very next minute. Although on principle opposed to filibustering, yet it is quite convinced that if ever it becomes excusable, it would be in the case of Mexico. Be that as it may, it has not the least doubt that in regard to that country it is inevitable, and there is no use in talking. In view of the opinion expressed that "the absorption of Mexico during the present generation is as certain as anything yet unaccomplished can be pronounced to be," it becomes an interesting inquiry, what would be absorbed? According to the critical journal to which we have alluded, the prospect in this respect cannot be considered a pleasant one—as will be confessed by every reader of the following opinion unreservedly expressed by the aforesaid critical journal:

"As a matter of fact, no people on earth, reputed civilized, are so utterly and irredeemably dispicable as the Mexicans. They are not bloodthirsty, cowardly, and indolent alone, but liars and thieves as well. Nor are these qualities confined, as some would have it, to the lower classes. Maximilian had a beautiful revolver, of great value, mounted in gold and ivory; it was stolen at a military council where none were present below the rank of a General. Jewels and other costly articles were notoriously and regularly filched from Carlotta wherever she moved. Santa Anna had his inkstand stolen at a council of ministers, and the room was darkened to enable the thief to return it undetected. The scoundrel Lopez who betrayed his master is well known as an adroit thief. The truth is that stealing is so universal in Mexico that it has almost come to be regarded as a matter of course, and other vices on which we need not dwell are equally so, and are rather more rife among the upper classes, if anything, than among the lower. The Mexicans have no moral fibre. Physically and intellectually they are equally deficient. To talk about patriotism and liberty and the sense of honor among such beings is simply nonsense."

One not disposed to be as bad as the Mexicans themselves, taking this to be true—and we rather think it is pretty nearly—must come to the conclusion that little good would come to us from absorption. What could we do with such a people; and what inducement can there be, except on the hypothesis they must speedily die out, for us to acquire Mexico? The journal from which we have quoted is evidently in favor of the acquisition—but it has furnished the antidote to the poison contained in the idea.

THE ONLY SAFETY.

If there were no other arguments against the party aspirations of the so-called Democracy, the intimations, directly and indirectly given of what they would do, if they were in power, are sufficient to nerve every loyal man to do his utmost for preventing their attaining that power. Not only the process inaugurated for restoring the seceded States would be annihilated, and all that has been decided by the war reversed, but the financial affairs of the country would be ruinously destroyed. By insinuations, by alarms, by misrepresentations and by principles avowed in the opinion of their candidate for the Bench in this State, they have endeavored to introduce pecuniary embarrassment as political capital for themselves.

We repeat it, these indications of the *animus* of the party, in its weakness, afford to every one who wishes well to the country good reasons why that party should not acquire strength. As to direct political action, its coalescence with the rebel element left in the South would insure, to the extent of its power, a policy adverse to the interests of the nation, as well as to its honor. And in a financial point of view, the consequences of a Democratic rule would be nothing short of general ruin. The only safety, for public and private interest, lies in the administration of our national affairs by the patriotic party that has stood by the nation in the times of peril, and saved it from political conspiracy and parricidal war.

THE TENDENCIES OF BUSINESS.

The grain crop, save corn, has been harvested; and, North and South, it has scarcely ever been equalled. The corn and potato crop are not likely to be exceptions, while the grass crop, the importance of which, as a general thing, we do not sufficiently appreciate, is very abundant. And the cotton crop, too, it is now pretty certain, will be a good one. So that, all round, we are about crowning a year of plenty. It will take some months yet to realize the effects of such a state of things. But when we do it will be in the return of financial prosperity, the revival of enterprise, and the restoration of confidence. Then will contentment once more fill the land, for there will have been found the solution of more than one problem of difficulty and doubt. We read that even now in the great centers of business the prospect of good crops is exerting a beneficial influence and giving a healthy glow to finance and trade. During the past eight months the country has traded but little, and that little in a safe way. We will as a consequence enter on the new era without great debts having been contracted; and there are not wanting those who derive from this fact a vast amount of consolation as a fair set-off for all the trials and perils of the protracted season of dullness about closing. It is fair to presume that the lessons of recent experience will not be immediately forgotten, but that a good degree of prudence will rule for a considerable period before extravagance and the delirium of speculation again set in.

END OF THE LOCKOUT.

The lock-out, which has continued here for nearly three-quarters of a year, has come to an end. When the mills stopped the price paid to boilers was nine dollars. The iron masters offered seven dollars. A compromise has been effected on eight dollars—with the stipulation that should the price of iron decline there shall be a further reduction. It would be useless to say where the victory, if one has been achieved, lies. Most of persons will have no difficulty in determining in regard to this. We only trust that the era of good feeling will speedily follow and permanently endure. The arrangement will take effect on the 17th of August.

COMMISSIONER WELLS, who is now in Europe in his official capacity, inspecting the British revenue system, and to study the manufacturing and commercial interests of Great Britain, is well received everywhere, and every facility is afforded him in prosecuting the object of his visit. It is his intention to go to all the great manufacturing towns of England, and perhaps his visit will extend to other countries, with the view of making his knowledge as complete as possible.

What and how heavily to tax, is the problem in which this country has a deeper interest than any other. It comprehends the entire question of our debt and credit. Our brief and serious experience has served to convince every one that our revenue system should be extensively remodeled. We commenced with taxing everything and with but little regard to the extent—so that while we have realized revenue, the fact has been demonstrated it has been at the hardest for the taxpayers. England taxes a few articles and realizes roundly for them. It is hardly probable that her system in every respect will answer our wants—the disparity between the people of the two countries suggests the improbability. Nevertheless Mr. WELLS will be able to gather much that is valuable suited to our case.

The field of American statesmanship is just here. We believe that there is no disputing this; but the country looks anxiously, not to say apprehensively, for some mind equal to the occasion. A system is wanted which will raise the revenue required and oppress the people least—so adjusted with import duties that the profits of American capital and skill will be secured to Americans to pay the American debt. This is to be an enduring question; all the more necessary is it, therefore, that the people should arrrive at convictions and infuse them into the Government. Congress will ever reflect the public judgment whenever clearly defined, and our system will be Protection or Free Trade as the people are.

ONE S. M. MERRILL, a minister of the Methodist persuasion, we believe, in Plattsburgh, N. Y., has for some weeks been making a good deal of fuss in the face of the public. In the first place he was detected in something like an elopement with a young woman—he being a married man with several children. Next he systematically fell into the Saranac river and got out so systematically as to leave the impression on the minds of a good many that he was drowned—not, however, including the insurers of his life to the extent of several thousand dollars. Shortly after he turned up, and has since published a private appeal for charity to the world, and a confession as complete as the most exacting discipline could extort. He says he got in debt—owed one thousand dollars—had a small salary—could not live—became almost distracted and quite worldly—in fact, about what might be expected of a weak intellect, rather short allowance of moral principles, and little or no stamina—a thriftless fellow who should not have passed beyond the control of a guardian. He appears not to have had a lot harder than the majority of men, but he had not the capacity to battle with it. His case does, however, admonish congregations to pay better salaries to their ministers, for this man seems to have had a small one indeed. Mean pay and little manhood did the business—inflicted a great deal of suffering—and finally brought deep disgrace on an interesting family, not including the male head. In order that there may be no more such cases, let there be a general raising of small salaries to ministers.

THE amazing elasticity of credit is illustrated in the case of Sir MORTON PETO. We should rather say, that it shows the indefinite stretchiness of a man's credit, as long as he can tug and pull to keep it drawn out. The latest telegrams report the condition of Sir MORTON's affairs in the following brief and desperate summary—liabilities 9,000,000 pounds sterling, assets 300,000 pounds sterling, or $1,500,000 to pay $45,000,000, which is three cents and a third of a cent on the dollar. It is not long since Sir MORTON PETO passed, like a huge comet of solid gold, through this country, glittering in all eyes and delighting most any who were so fortunate as to get within the sphere of his active connections. Now, it would be a delicate matter to award the premium for financial madness, if the debtor and his creditors were the competitors for it. We refer to this extreme case, not without sympathy for both parties, as an illustration of the blind and blinding infatuation that sometimes guises men in the matter of debt and credit. The use of credit should not be underrated because of its abuses. But they may afford strong argument for caution both in the contracting of debt and the granting of credit.

THE removal of General SHERIDAN has been determined on in Cabinet Council. General GRANT being displeased and declining to name his successor, the President is said to have chosen General HANCOCK. We think the first feeling will be of commisseration for General HANCOCK. If he goes to Louisiana to execute the will of Mr. JOHNSON, the pity of all his countrymen will follow him. If he goes to execute the laws and deal with disloyalty without fear or favor, he will deserve and no doubt need their support. In almost any view of the case, it was unkind of the President to take him away from the Indian business, which is far more reputable than Johnsonism and less difficult to manage than the rebellious elements in Louisiana. We hope he will prove equal to his new field. As for SHERIDAN, he has earned the hearty appobation of all the loyal people in the land, and it is probable he feels as though he has it. Going directly from the field of hardest fighting, he has developed qualities in the management of civil questions with which he had not generally been credited. General GRANT, however, knew him, and in backing him to the last he has now the thanks of his countrymen.

THE proposition to open the Public Libraries in Boston on Sunday, after a prolonged and animated discussion, has been decided by the City Council in the negative. That such a movement should have originated in the principal New England city, is perhaps as remarkable as anything connected with it. In support of the proposition it was claimed that thousands of persons, who, under the present system, cannot obtain seats in church, spend their Sabbaths in ways and places leading directly to dissipation and immorality. Many of them, it was contended, would, if permitted, resort to the libraries, and thus the result would be for good. On the other hand, it was argued that the opening would be violating the sanctity of the Sabbath and an injurious example. The affirmative side was supported by some of the leading minds in New England, and the agitation of the subject, notwithstanding the adverse decision, is not likely to be without results.

THE Democratic party in Ohio are preparing to make a vigorous effort. Their plan will be to strike for the Legislature; and with this view they have systematically arranged the campaign so as to produce the greatest effect on the doubtful counties. The last election demonstrated that the change of only a very few thousand votes would elect a Democratic Legislature, even while on the general vote the Republicans had a large majority in the State. The Legislature next to be chosen will elect a United States Senator in the place of Mr. WADE. Should the Democrats be able to place either PENDLETON or VALLANDIGHAM in his seat, they would be amply compensated for any effort or sacrifice. That they are not without some hopes of being able to accomplish it, is manifest enough, and our friends in Ohio should comprehend that they have an enemy that intends to win—at least so far as the Legislature is concerned.

A NEW cannon, of unequaled destructive capabilities, invented by A. S. LYMAN, and called the "Patent Accelerating Cannon," is described in the *Scientific American*. The idea is firing four charges, every time increased, from side chambers, whereby the shot will be correspondingly accelerated when it leaves the muzzle. By this means it is claimed that a wooden ship can stand out of reach of the 15 and 20-inch guns and destroy any iron clad. The writer should have added—provided the shots at long range happened to hit. Long range has its positive advantages, but naval fighters have little regard for guns of that description. Experience has rather settled this. Mr. LYMAN may have produced the best gun yet, but the fact that its range is greatest is not the best evidence that he has.

A NEW process for ventilating railroad cars is mentioned. Whoever has occasion to travel much will be impressed with the fact that it is just here that invention has failed in its efforts to supply a great want. In no way can a railway commend itself so surely to the public as by keeping the promise that it is free from dust and smoke. This, we are satisfied, railway managers understand perfectly; consequently we are led to conclude that invention has not yet supplied the means. A brief account of the new invention conveys to us the assurance that the apparatus is so arranged "that the cars can be kept closed in the warmest weather, while a continual circulation of pure air is kept up through them." The new test is said to have been made on the New York and New Haven road.

THE Democrats must conclude that Gen. SHERMAN is a crooked stick at best. Now and then they have had their hopes animated by a sentiment from him so much in keeping with their ideas that hopes were indulged he would be an available candidate for them. But all at once, and seemingly at the moment least expected, he would put his foot in it. For some time the General has been very quiet, the Indians, evidently, proving too much for him. Last week, however, he paid a visit to Wisconsin, when he gave expression to sentiments which put out of question the idea of his ever being their candidate. In other words, he said he thought the policy of Congress was about right, and that SHERIDAN should be sustained.

THE attention paid by Emperor NAPOLEON to Admiral FARRAGUT, and the visit of Empress EUGENIE to the American flag ship Colorado, are events of some significance. Things were not so three or four years ago. Both England and France were too busy then helping the rebels upset our country to think of honoring it in any way. The Mexican enterprise was in successful prosecution—that is NAPOLEON thought so; and things looked blue for Brother JONATHAN. But now, having performed their task, we send our admirals and our ships abroad, and royal courtesies await them. It is evident to all the world that the time has come when even the most powerful of the nations is disposed to court the friendship of the United States.

AFTER making allowance for speculation, the foreign advices certainly do look as though that, after all, the German question would not be settled without a war. Prussia does not appear disposed to make her territorial policy conform to French ideas, and she seems to care the very least possible for the consequences. On the other hand, France, not content to let the shadow of doubt remain touching the superiority of the Empire, is warlike in her preparations. All this is quite contrary to the utterances of King and Emperor; but the world has learned how to interpret words when permitted to observe movements.

GENERAL GARFIELD has addressed a letter to his constituents, asking leave of absence "during the whole or part of the coming campaign in Ohio." For several months, he says, his health has been seriously impaired, and that he may be able to discharge his duties as representative when Congress meets, he proposes to take a trip to Europe.

The Fall Trade.

The leading New York merchants and Eastern manufacturers are acting as though they expect a fair fall trade. Several manufacturing establishments, in consequence of the large orders given by merchants, have, within the last two weeks, employed more than their complement of hands, and some are pressed with orders as they have not been before for two years. It seems to be the general opinion of our merchants that the success of the crops will relieve the present financial stringency in the country, enable the country merchants to make collections and buy goods on a liberal scale.

IN THE riotous conduct in Tennessee it is evident that the rebel element is the aggressor. The thieves are the most lusty, bawlers of "stop thief" in the hue-and-cry that has been raised. The last disturbance at Knoxville is proof of this. Blair was the speaker. Some negroes cheered for Brownlow; after a while there was a fight and negroes were wounded, while nobody else was reported hurt. Afterwards a company of negroes assembled and were going towards the place—perhaps to protect their friends or to rescue them from the hands of the mob—but upon remonstrance from the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, desisted and peacefully dispersed. Such are the facts detailed by the telegraph. In it all, the colored people appear to better advantage than the white, with the single exception of bad manners—not uncommon in political assemblies—of cheering for an opposing party leader.

ABOUT the only amusement in New York—with the newest variation of the Black Crook—is the personalities between the *Tribune* and Mr. Weed's paper, the *Commercial Advertiser*. Between performances like these and fights in the ring there is a distinction, of course, but it is not so great that decent people in general do not almost instinctively associate them. The conductors of those two journals are too old at the business not to know precisely what, in the end, public opinion will be concerning the gross breach of good manners they are constantly guilty of. They are among the oldest editors in the country, therefore are all the more bound to set a good example. But aside from considerations of this kind, we respectfully suggest that no cause, however excellent, can be advanced by blackguardism, and if either of those editors has an object to serve with the public, he has chosen the very worst mode possible.

THE New York and Erie Railroad Company, to stimulate local travel out of New York and induce persons doing business there to make their residence in the beautiful villages within the distance of one hundred miles, issue commutation tickets at the rate of two cents a mile. It cannot be doubted that it would be wise in the managers of every road running from cities to desirable suburbs to adopt a similarly liberal policy. As a general thing, we believe, the managers of the roads running local trains out of Pittsburgh, in conforming to it, have consulted their own interest and studied the interest and convenience of the whole community. The result is seen in the rapid growth of suburbs in every direction.

IN Maryland among the ruling classes politically are six thousand paroled rebel prisoners. In behalf of what men and measures they stand ready to cast their influence, no one can doubt. As usual, in such cases, they have become the courted of those in power, and Gov. Swann has gone among them for appointees to responsible positions. Such a state of things necessarily raises an important question: what shall be done in regard to this class as to suffrage? Maryland had a difficult position during the war, but she went through bravely. Her position is not less difficult, and challenges all the wisdom she can command.

PARTIES of Southerners continue to depart at frequent intervals for Brazil. The accounts of the condition of those who went before are conflicting, but they do not deter others from going. The Mobile *Tribune* of the 25th inst. mentions a party of citizens, of Lowndes county, who started a few days since for Brazil. The *Tribune* says "they represent some of the best families of the State," and among them names Mr. Daniel Rast and son, Thomas Gordon, G. Dunklin and Geo. Davidson, Jr.

THE New York Constitutional Convention gets on so slowly that Mr. Greeley, who thought six weeks would suffice, is quite out of patience. And the work does not appear to be half done yet. Some humorous anecdotes are related, rather at the expense of Mr. Greeley, who, even his critics must concede, is a valuable man to have in a deliberative body of that kind.

THE St. Louis *Republican* gives an encouraging account of the tin mines discovered in the northwest section of Madison county in that State. Cornish and Prussian miners pronounce them superior to similar mines in those countries. Parties are preparing to erect furnaces. There is probably much reality in the mines, but the balance is something else, as usual.

THE Richmond *Examiner* reviews the Southern crop prospects, and comes to a highly favorable conclusion. Of the grain crop it says better was never produced for area planted. As to the cotton crop it estimates the probable yield at 2,800,000 to 3,000,000 bales, baring future disasters.

THE Michigan Constitutional Convention has adopted female suffrage as well as suffrage for Indians. Should the people ratify, Michigan will be ahead in this respect and lead the way wherein, from present appearances, few States are disposed to follow.

GOVERNOR GEARY and family and Hon. Frank Jordan and family arrived at the Cresson Springs Hotel, on Tuesday evening, and are now enjoying the pure mountain breezes of that favored locality.

THE following paragraph, from the reports of the rifle shooting at Wimbledon, shows that American inventing in ammunition for small arms, as well as of great guns are having the preference abroad:

"Some American copper-case cartridges were used during the day, which appear to be perfect. In these cartridges the ignition is in the rim, and not in the centre of the base, on the central fire system adopted in this country. The defects which the competition so far has shown to exist in English cartridges are sufficiently serious to make it necessary to seriously consider whether the Boxer system is the best that could be adopted for the service cartridge. The advantages of the breech-loading system are seriously detracted from when it is necessary to use the ramrod occasionally to extract a case that sticks, or to drive out a loaded cartridge that declines to go off."

Over twenty frame dwelling houses were destroyed by a conflagration in the West Division of Chicago Sunday evening. Loss about $56,000. About a hundred families are rendered houseless.

STATE ITEMS.

Robert Andrews, Esq., has been appointed Notary Public for Meadville.

The entire building of the new rolling mill of Reading Railroad Company, in Reading, is finished, and workmen are now engaged in putting up the furnaces and necessary machinery. It is expected that the mill will be in running order by the 1st of October next.

Mr. N. M. Wasson, of Mead township, Crawford county, has a Durham cow five years old, that has had seven calves. Six of them were born within two years: two on July 30, 1865, two on July 8, 1866, and two on July 8, 1867.

John Coonrod, of Union township, Lawrence county, was found dead in his room on Monday morning last. He had gone to his room in usual good health the evening previous, and when called to breakfast did not answer. The little girl of Mr. Smith, at whose house he was living, was sent to his room and came back saying that he was sitting up in bed and would not answer. He had died the night before as the bed was not disturbed.

A boy named Webber, 14 years of age, living in Union Mills, Erie county, met with an accident at a pic-nic, a few days since, which resulted fatally. His father objected to his going but consented on condition that his son should not climb trees. The boy either forgot or disregarded the parental warning, and climbed a tree for the purpose of putting up a swing. While standing upon a small limb, he took hold of a higher one which was dead, and while endeavoring to lift himself up by it, the limb broke and he was precipitated to the ground, injuring his spine fearfully. He however got up, and remarking, "That's for disobedience," sank to the ground. In the evening he died, after suffering great agony.

The remains of General David B. Birney are to have a handsome monument erected over them in Woodland Cemetery, Philadelphia. It will be of Italian marble, twenty feet high, and four feet six inches at the base. On the front of the die is a raised shield, partly covered by the American flag, the die resting on a molded base, in which is cut the name "Birney" in large raised letters; above this is an elliptic molded cap, with a laurel wreath on the front; also a molded base which receives the shaft, on which is cut a sword, sash and scabbard, the whole surmounted by a drapery urn, finished on the top with a rising star, forming an exceedingly chaste and appropriate memento.

The search for iron ore is extending to all parts of York county. Nearly all the farms in Seven Valley, for a distance of five or six miles, and clean through that narrow valley, along the Northern Central Railroad into Heidleberg township, have been leased for mining purposes. It is known that a vast quantity of iron is imbedded in those locations, where ore is already taken out on a large scale. On Strickhouser's hill, where a switch has been constructed nearly half a mile in length, connecting the ore-bank with the Hanover Junction railroad, the supply seems to be inexhaustible. Ore abounds on almost every plantation in this exceedingly fertile Valley, but in many places it lies too deep to render the raising of it profitable. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: "The energy and wealth which these resources are calculated to increase and enhance, George Sharswood's policy of free trade seeks to destroy. York county thus developed, will want a tariff to protect her natural resources. She will never get that protection from the Democratic leaders her masses have been so blindly following, and will of course change her policies to insure her prosperity."

Some feeling is growing up between the Republicans of Chester county and those of Montgomery as to which shall furnish the candidate for the State Senate in place of Mr. Royer, whose term of service is expiring.

William P. Wilson, of Bellefonte, Center county, is announced as a candidate for State Senate in the Blair, Mifflin, Center, Perry and Huntingdon districts. A fellow-citizen says of him: "No man will presume to doubt his integrity, his republicanism, or his ability. He has been a faithful worker, and deserves consideration at the hands of Republicans. He cannot be purchased by any consideration to betray the men or principles he represents, and he represents the true interests of this county and district on every local and political question."

The Republican and Democratic nominating conventions of Huntingdon county will meet in Huntingdon next week. For State Senator on the Republican side Lewis W. Hall, Dr. Henry Orlady and Samuel McVitty are named. On the Democratic side R. B. Petrikin and David Caldwell are contesting for the nomination for Senator.

The Union State Central Committee are fitting up their headquarters at 22 North Second street, Harrisburg, and are now ready for the transaction of business there. The tidings from all sections of the State are most flattering.

"The Crawford County" system of nominating candidates by a direct vote of the party, was urged by the June convention for adoption in Lancaster county, and a resolution passed by that body instructing the county committee to prepare a plan for putting the system in force. At a meeting of the committee on Monday, in Lancaster city, it was resolved to refer the whole subject back to the people, and through them to the next Republican Convention of Lancaster county. Whereupon the *Express* waxes wroth at the committee for ignoring the main question, and says: "It is for the honest masses of the party to say how long and how far they will submit to this domination of the Thuggery system!"

On Friday night last, a man named B. F. Thomas, who was in delicate health, and was on his way to his home No. 610 Carpenter street, Philadelphia, died in one of the cars of the Fast Line East, between Gallitzin and Altoona. His remains were forwarded to Philadelphia.

Asa Keeler, postmaster in a village of Wyoming county, recently deceased, was appointed by President Monroe. He was the oldest acting postmaster in the United States.

Maria Young, of Blair county, who was arrested on the charge of poisoning her father, has been acquitted. It has been found after a careful examination of the stomach of the deceased and its contents, that there was no evidence of either mineral or vegetable poison.

The Pennsylvania Canal Company have recently made a survey of the canal and river from Harrisburg to Huntingdon, with the view of adapting the Juniata to slackwater navigation. The Lewistown *Gazette* thinks there is nothing in the way to prevent this from being carried out. Such a change would soon create steam navigation, at least for light draught boats. At a comparatively small expense, a channel from fifty to one hundred feet wide and from two to three feet in depth could be made by removing a few rocks and stones.

In February, 1866, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, authorizing the procurement of a historical painting, commemorative of the battle of Gettysburg, to be placed in the Capital at Harrisburg. Messrs. George Connell, of Philadelphia; A. Hiestand Glatz, of York; and David McConaughy, of Adams county, on the part of the Senate; and Messrs. James N. Kerns, A. D. Markley, of Montgomery; Harrison Allen, of Warren county, on the part of the House of Representatives, were the Committee to whom the matter was given in charge. They have selected Mr. Peter F. Rothermel, of Philadelphia, as the artist to execute the work. At a meeting of the committee, at the rooms of that gentlemen, a day or two ago, there were present several specially invited guests, among them being Major General Geo. G. Meade, General Edwin H. Fitler, General Joshua T. Owen, General Charles M. Prevost, General D. W. C. Baxter, Colonel Geo. Meade, and many others. It is expected that three years will be required for the completion of the picture, as it will be thirty-five feet in length by fifteen feet in height.

The Rebel Prison Pens.

The following circular from the Committee of Congress, charged with the duty of investigating the treatment of Federal prisoners, explains itself:

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

In pursuance of a series of resolutions passed by the House of Representatives, July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "treatment of prisoners of war and Union citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the committee, as directed below, stating:

First, The name, age, and postoffice address of the writer.

Second, If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.

Third, A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible, names, places and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains, will please address John P. C. Shanks, M. C., Washington, D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains, will address W. A. Pile, M. C., St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, will address Abner C. Harding, M. C., Monmouth, Illinois.

Correspondents from the New England States will address Aaron F. Stevens, M. C., Nashua, New Hampshire.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee, will address William Mungen, M. C., Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
WILLIAM A. PILE,
ABNER C. HARDING,
AARON F. STEVENS,
WILLIAM MUNGEN,
Committee.

JOHN D. LARRABEE, Clerk.

MORE OF ANDERSONVILLE.

Wirz, the Inhuman Jailer.

Warren Lee Goss, formerly Sergeant Company H, 2d Mass. H. A., publishes in the Boston *Traveller* a statement shedding new light on the rebel management of Andersonville prison and Wirz, the inhuman jailer. He says:

My own knowledge of Wirz, not called for on the trial, but given in a narrative of prison sufferings which has been published, goes to confirm all that has been testified to relative to his guilt in the sacrifice of thousands of lives. On seeing him for the first time at the entrance of Andersonville, he said, in a rage, "By Got! you tam Yankees, you won't laugh ven you gets into the pull pen." On the second day I was in prison I was witness to the shooting of a prisoner by a sentinel, as was the custom, on an approach to the dead line, and for which, as testified to, the sentinels were rewarded. This poor fellow was a one legged cripple, and placed one hand on the line to support him while he got his crutch which had fallen to the ground. In this position he was shot through the lungs, and lay there writhing in death through most of the forenoon, no one daring to remove him lest they also should be shot. Such cases were common, and were encouraged in accordance with an order from Wirz. On one occasion near the southwest gate a wounded man, dizzy from heat, starvation and wounds, placed his hands against one of the dead line poses, when Wirz in a vulgar and abusive manner said "you gets back, or I shoots you damn Yankee son of a bitch," and this was followed by a shot from a sentinel, which missed the object, but wounded two men under their blanket some distance from him.

During the same month I saw a prisoner killed by a sentinel, while at a brook washing, near the dead line. On another occasion I saw Wirz knock a fainting man in the head with the butt of his pistol, when he left the man senseless; and a comrade told me that Wirz threatened him with death because, fainting from heat, he attempted to leave the line to get some water. These instances came under my notice casually, and, knowing the character of Wirz, I kept out of his way as much as possible.

As further evidence of inhumanity, when with others I escaped from prison, and was hunted by bloodhounds and brought back, Wirz addressed the hunter, "Vell, did you make de togs pite 'im goot?" and, to the answer "No," said, "Vell, you must next time." This hunter of negroes with bloodhounds, hardened as he might be supposed to be, replied to Wirz, "I thought they were miserable enough as it was." It was a common thing to put weak, half-starved men into chain-gangs of fifteen or twenty outside of the prison, very few of whom survived their punishment.

In relation to the alleged want of rations, the cause of much of the suffering and death, the rebels never pretended to us that they had no food at such times, but, on the contrary, boasted of plenty, and the fact that a large army was afterwards subsisted on the neighboring country ought to be proof that there was no lack of food. It is further well known that Andersonville is situated where corn has been grown in abundance, and from its nearness to Florida it is believed that plenty of beef could be had. Short as were the rations provided, the misery endured from want of food was frequently aggravated by stopping those rations forty-eight hours at a time. Another alleged want was hat of obtaining timber for the prison. If the timber was wanted for shelter or firewood, there was enough of it, for Andersonville was surrounded by a dense pine forest. The prisoners would have been glad to have been detailed to cut wood for shelter and cooking, and much of their untold sufferings were due to the exposure to the hot sun and rains without shelter, and to eating uncooked food. Another indisputable want—that of good water—the prisoners being obliged to use the brackish and filthy stream which was the sewer of the prison, might easily have been supplied. By accident a spring was opened in the side of a hill, which met this want to some extent, and indicated that an abundant supply might be obtained had the prisoners been allowed in their feebleness to search and dig for such springs.

A FEARFUL VOYAGE.

The Yellow Fever on Board of a Man-of-War.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

A letter received by Colonel Sidney D. Maxwell, or this city, from his brother, of the United States ship-of-war Jamestown, recently arrived at San Francisco, gives a detailed account of the terrible voyage from Panama, of that plague stricken vessel, from which we are permitted to make a brief summary.

Having for three months suffered fearfully from the yellow fever in the bay of Panama, they received orders in April to proceed to sea, and go as far northwest as was necessary to the re-establishment of the health of the ship's crew. No orders ever found a more cheerful response. They were hailed as the condemned receives the news of his reprieve. Soon they hoped to be away from the influence that had combined to keep the destroyer constantly in their midst. In this, however, they were doomed to disappointment. Calm weather followed, in which the vessel could make little progress. The rains set in, compelling the closing of hatches, thus adding to the depression produced by the intense heat and the infection of the vessel. On the first of May, after nearly a month had elapsed, they were still but a few minutes north of seven degrees north latitude. During this period, in which the elements seemed combined against them, the fever continued, new cases occurred, and deaths followed. On the 22d of April there were two deaths, Alonzo Horton, ship's cook, and James McBeth, ordinary seaman. Surgeon D. Bloodgood, Acting Ensign Leakin Barnes and Corporal George Bradley were attacked on the 27th, and within a few hours of each other. Bradley died on the 1st of May. The other two recovered. William J. Roinman, carpenter, died, after a short illness, on the 9th of the same month.

On the 14th of May they lost their apothecary, Edward A. Smith, a young man nineteen years of age, and of unusual fidelity and worth. Not intimidated by the knowledge of the fact that the disease was raging upon the ship, he came from the North and entered upon the discharge of his duties with a Christian heroism that won all hearts.

They had now made decided progress to the northward, being not far from twenty degrees north latitude. The heat was yet intense, but a purer atmosphere greeted them and all felt that they enjoyed the harbinger of a permanent change for the better. From this time the temperature continued to decline until they reached their destination. At first the change of air did not appear to check the progress of the disease, but the beneficial effects were not long delayed.

William Martin, steerage cook, died on the 21st of May. This was the last death upon the vessel. The fresh, pure air of the North, that appeared like winter to those who had been under a tropical sun, brought about rapid restoration, sickness diminished, and by the 1st of June all on board were convalescent. For forty-eight hours preceding the sight of land, they, under a clear sky, experienced a severe gale that threatened to swamp the vesel; but this they survived, and on the morning of the 8th of June, after a voyage of sixty-six days, with joy that was only tempered by the recollection of the affliction through which they had passed, they dropped anchor in the harbor of San Francisco.

Thus closed one of the most appalling chapters in the history of our navy. For five months their vessel had been a hospital, in which was raging one of the most fearful diseases with which humanity is afflicted. At Panama for three months a tropical sun stimulated the disease to further conquest, while dry scorching winds fanned the flame that was consuming them. Even after their departure, when they expected early relief, calm seas and rainy days followed, to aggravate their troubles and delay succor. From another source we learn that of the 101 whites on board, 48 had been afflicted with the fever. Of the latter number 21 had died, 6 of whom were buried at sea. These figures can best be appreciated by supposing, within five months, 20,000 cases of a fearful malady in Indianapolis, attended by the death of nearly 9,000 persons.

A FRESH WATER WHALE.

The Sea Serpent Superceded by a New Aquatic Monster in Lake Michigan—He Puffs, Blows, Moans and Eats White Fish.

[From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

That our great lake is inhabited by something bigger and of a more amphibious nature than the whitefish or the sturgeon is evident. Those who sail the great deep, and know what is going on above and below the water, tell us so, and wherefore should they lie about so small a thing? During the season we have frequently heard sailors speak of seeing a fish that looked something like a whale, off the harbor. Captain McBride, who has crossed Lake Michigan times into the thousands, says he has frequently had his attention called to a whaley sort of a fish that makes much noise and blowing, and always, with a huge puff, that can be heard on a still morning for a mile out, sink below the surface of the water before he can get his boat near enough to see and describe the beast. Captain Consaul, of the tug Davidson, a wide-awake sailor, says that frequently very early in the morning, or before daylight, when he goes out into the lake, he has seen the monster lying off the mouth of the river and moving slowly along, as if devouring objects that came out of the river. On one occasion, having the wind strongly in its favor, he bore away for the fish, and was enabled to get so near that he could plainly see its back, which seemed formed like that of a whale, with huge fins attached, that looked big enough to destroy a boat at one blow. Upon discovering the tug steaming toward it, the fish or beast, whichever it was, uttered a low moaning sound as if very much frightened, and then blowing a loud blast, it sunk. The captain cruised about the spot for some time, but no trace of the fish was afterwards seen. It is described as being much larger than any sturgeon which has ever been seen in the lakes, some of those who have seen it estimating its length at fully sixteen feet. Its head is large and its jaws capacious.

As another evidence that there are monsters of the deep in the lake, we have the fact of the finding of large sized fish on the banks, which were evidently bitten in two by something not of their species—something of the shark species, that is fond of a delectable meal, and likes it on the wing.

A young gentleman of Virginia has contrived a new way to kill time—a little pastime which he calls "fly-loo." This game, according to a Lynchburg paper, may be played by any reasonable number of persons. The players' names are written on pieces of paper, and a lump of sugar on each. Then begins the eager excitement of waiting for a fly to light, and when it does so, the name of the player under which the sugar has attracted the fly has to treat all round. The game is very popular in the South.

STATE SENATOR.

Senator Bigham and His Constituents.

Request that He Stand for a Second Term.

His Reply.

HON. THOMAS J. BIGHAM:

Dear Sir—The undersigned, citizens of Allegheny county, respectfully and most earnestly urge that you permit your name to be used as a Senatorial candidate at the approaching election.

The devotion you have manifested to the interests of your constituency, so marked and so zealous, deserves any and the best gift in their hands. We claim, also, that the grave importance of pending measures—particularly those concerning the financial and railroad policy of the State—demands that kind of experience only attainable by years of previous service:

Wm. Phillips,
Jones & Laughlins,
James B. Lyon & Co.,
McKnight & Co.,
Lyon, Shorb & Co.,
James Wood & Co.,
Reese, Graff & Dull,
O. P. Scaife,
Adams, McKee & Co.,
Isaac Jones,
McBane & Anjer,
J. Painter & Sons,
Singer, Nimick & Co.,
Robinson, Rea & Co.,
Wm. S. Bissell,
McKee & Bros.,
Wolf, Howard & Co.,
A. G. Hatry,
R. E. Sellers,
Joseph Woodwell & Co.,
P. H. Laufman & Bro.,
Carr, McCandless & Co.,
Morganstern & Bro.,
James B. Murray,
Cunninghams & Ihmsen,
S. S. Marvin,
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
J. M. Murnland,
A. Garrison & Co.,
Wm. Dilworth,
W. W. Ward,
Postley, Nelson & Co.,
Fulton, Bollman & Co.,
Wm. Bagaley,
Robert Dickey,
Caldwell & Bro.,
N. Holmes & Son,
Wm. M. Faber & Co.,
S. M. Kier & Co.,
John C. Risher,
Fleming Bros.,
Charles C. Mellor,
Isaac G. Kauffman,
Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co.,
Samuel Richardson,
Charles C. Burke,
R. S. Waring,
Forsyth, Brother & Co.,
D. Bushnell,
James A. Hutchinson,
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
A. Fulton's Son & Co.,
Hostetter & Smith,
J. H. Jenks,
E. F. Lightner,
James E. Burn,
J. C. Lippincott,
R. H. Hughes,
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
James Loughridge,
Reuben Miller,
Davis, Clarke & Co.,
S. Boyd,
George F. Dihm,
Isaac Tomlinson,
Alfred J. Rankin,
R. J. Eccles,
Joseph Fleming,
R. P. Watson,
B. Wolff, Jr., & Co.,
McNish & Butler,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,
Robert Robb,
W. M. Moflett,
R. G. Kirkpatrick,
A. C. Patterson,
R. Biddle Roberts,
J. P. Brown,
John A. Wilson,
M. A. Woodward,
Eugene Snowden,
James C. Hagely,
Augustus Snyder,
George A. Bannatine,
Kloman, Buerkle & Co.,
T. A. Evans & Co.,
Beck, Phillips & Co.,
Phillips & Mittenzwey,
Price & Sims,
Carter, McGrew & Co.,
J. M. Fulton,
Charles Atwell,
W. Scholey,
Wm. Evans,
Wm. F. Bobb,
B. C. Christy,
Thomas Atwater,
B. B. Coursin,
S. Harford Milliken,
Wm. Atwater,
George Snyder,
Samuel Hutchinson,
John Wadsworth,
John Fite,
J. P. Learn,
A. Miller,
Means & Coffin,
Park, Bro. & Co.,
Park, Painter & Co.,
Nimick & Co.,
Hallman, Rahm & Co.,
Evans, Clow, Dalzell & Co.
Wm. B. Scaife,
John Rebman,
Graff, Byers & Co.,
John W. Riddell,
Lloyd & Black,
Wm. McCully & Co.,
Shoenberger & Co.,
W. H. Shoenberger & Blair
Thos. M. Marshall,
M. W. Beltzhoover,
Fry & Scott,
John D. Grey,
Dill A. Smith,
Bakewell, Pears & Co.,
H. Childs & Co.,
McCord & Co.,
Reymer & Bros.,
D. F. Agnew & Co.,
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
Wm. Pore,
W. S. Haven,
L. H. Voigt & Co.,
Anderson, Cook & Co.,
John I. House & Bros.,
Moorhead & Co.,
Robert Finney,
Isaac Dickey,
Martin, Brickell & Co.,
Wm. Holmes & Co.,
James Dalzell & Son,
McElroy, Dickson & Co.,
Logan, Gregg & Co.,
Geo. H. Holtzman,
W. H. Everson,
Henry Higby,
D. Stein,
George A. Brewer,
T. E. Harrison,
R. W. Burke,
William Dilworth, Jr.,
Levi H. Harris,
Carson, Darlington & Co.,
R. D. Cochran,
George W. Cochran,
John Fullerton,
Wm. Steinaker,
J. W. Barker & Co.,
C. H. Love & Bro.,
Joseph Horne & Co.,
Macrum, Glyde & Co.,
R. J. Thomas,
James Mackeown,
Joseph Albree,
Richard E. Breed,
John Hunnings,
Wm. M. Gormly, Jr.,
Oliver McClintock,
J. N. Anderson,
Page, Zeliers & Duff,
S. P. Shriver,
W. Noble,
Armstrong, Bro. & Co.,
H. J. Lynch,
Campbell & Stoner,
Stephen Woods, Jr.,
A. G. Lucas,
W. F. Graham,
Samuel Harper,
C. T. Ewing,
Joseph A. Peale,
J. C. Shaler,
John Morrow,
James W. Newman,
A. Wilcox,
Thomas McCulloch,
Jarvis, Halpin & Co.,
Edmund Snowden,
John D. Thompson,
Whitmore Brothers,
Henry H. Collins,
Wm. D. McGowan,
J. B. Canfield,
J. S. Dilworth & Co.,
Wharton Brothers & Co.,
John Agnew & Son,
E. M. Fulton,
Wood & Lukens,
J. R. Hendrickson,
G. W. Gray,
C. E. Milliken,
Charles Clark,
John M. Montgomery,
John Kennedy,
James Lynn,
Wilber Hendrickson,
Wm. Spellmyer,
B. Wilson,
H. McKeown,
S. D. Herron,
D. S. Haney.

PITTSBURGH, July 29, 1867.

Gentlemen: On my return from the anthracite coal regions, where I had been on official duty, I received a call signed by the leading business men of this city, asking me to be a candidate for re-election to the Senate. This indorsement by my constituents of the highest intelligence and moral worth, many of whom have watched my every vote at Harrisburg, I esteem of priceless value, and shall transmit to my children as their richest legacy, as conclusive proof by those best qualified to judge, that no suspicion of legislative venality had ever been associated with their father's name. The conviction that my experience may be useful to my constituents is the chief inducement to incur the responsibility and obloquy incident to a legislative trust.

You refer in your call to the important railroad interests of Pittsburgh. It has been my fortune, commencing in the right-of-way fight of 1845-6, to have been in every struggle from that day to this on that subject. I have consequently become familiar with the views of almost every public man in the State on railroad legislation. In my judgment the interests of the whole State would be promoted by the extension of the Connellsville Railroad to Washington and Baltimore, and also the opening of an independent line from the Allegheny Valley eastward via Williamsport and Easton to New York. Before these could be completed, some of the routes across the Rocky Mountains will have reached the Pacific, and in addition to the trade and travel of our own country, half the traffic of the Asiatic continent may seek transit through the old Keystone State. Would any wise statesman ask that all this should be confined to a single railroad? I trow not.

If the Pennsylvania Railroad will confine itself to its own legitimate sphere, including even the extension of its main line to the Pacific, and make itself, as I believe it can be made, the best railroad in the world, it shall receive my active support. If, however, in the future, as in the past, large portions of its energy, its vigilance, and perhaps its money, are expended in Harrisburg in making speakers, in organizing and controlling committees, and running the legislative machine, so as to crush out all other enterprises not in its own immediate interest, then I shall continue to fight it to the bitter end.

All these measures, so vital to Western Pennsylvania, ought to be secured by a general railroad law, equally liberal in its provisions to those heretofore contained in special railroad charters. The public sentiment is rapidly converging to that point. By order of the Senate, I have spent several weeks in taking testimony in the leading business centers of Eastern Pennsylvania. Every candidate for legislative honors, including several that never voted that way, are now clamorous for a new railroad law. Governor Geary is all right on the subject, and if the people are not deceived by wolves in sheep's clothing, the next Legislature will give the people what my constituents for years have demanded.

I also believe in calling a Constitutional Convention to revise our fundamental law, and in incorporating upon it such safeguards as thirty year's experience has taught us are necessary to exterminate legislative corruption at Harrisburg, to confine our legislation to general laws, and to restrict corporations to their own legitimate sphere, as the servants and not the masters of the people.

I am, therefore, willing that my friends present my name as a candidate for the Senate, and in case of my nomination and election, pledge myself to the best of my ability to reflect the sentiments of my constituents in every measure that comes before the Senate.

I am, your obedient servant,
T. J. BIGHAM.

THE CHOLERA.

Safe-Guards by a Conference of Prussian Physicians.

A conference of distingushed physicians recently held at Weimar, in Prussia, after carefully investigating the facts connected with the outbreak of the cholera at various places last year, arrived at the following conclusions in regard the proper course to arrest its ravages during the present year:

1. The conference expresses its deliberate conviction that the efforts to arrest and prevent cholera by disinfectants should be continued in the most energetic manner.

2. Disinfection will be entirely successful only where excremental matters are carefully gathered and kept from being cast about; when attention is given to the cleanness and the means of health, and when the disinfection is performed by sanitary authorities in a compulsory manner.

3. In places where the entire locality or district cannot be at once disinfected, it is advisable to disinfect throughout the places visited by the previous epidemics of cholera.

4. The general disinfection should be performed at the proper time, that is, before the epidemic is actually prevalent in town or place. Every house or spot that becomes infected, or is suspected to be so, must be kept constantly under the influence of disinfection.

5. In regard to the best substances as disinfectants, though the testing of various articles is not yet completed, there have been found, to the present time, no more effectual substances than sulphate of iron (copperas) and the carbonic acid; and, as experience proves, we have no other disinfectants that can be employed with greater facility. A combination of both these disinfectants is therefore recommended.

6. The disinfection of clothing that has been infected by cholera excrement is especially an important matter. For that purpose the conference recommends that all such clothing be disinfected by boiling in water, or by chemical treatment in a proper solution of "zinc vitriol," (sulphate or chloride of zinc,) and the conference also recommends that special arrangements be made by which disinfection can be employed in all places, and at any hour, among or for the poor.

7. For the disinfection of sewers and drains the conference advises the trial of Mr. Sauvern's method. [The means used by Mr. Sauvern are not yet fully published, but they are believed to be similar to McDougal's—namely, a combination of carbolic or coal tar preparations, in a cheap form.]

8. If cholera infests any house or spot, it is recommended that if practicable the house so situated in an infected place, or being infected, should be vacated, and their inhabitants should be removed from the infected spot.

9. It is especially recommended that the ground water (that is, the water in the ground) about dwelling houses, and all the grounds about habitations of every kind, should be preserved undefiled by any excremental matter of cholera; also, that all drinking water be undefiled and pure, and that where no pure water can be had, that the water which must be used should be disinfected by boiling.

MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—Official accounts from Queretaro confirm the shooting of Vidaurri on the 8th of July. General Alvarez, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, had allowed twenty-six hours' time for the individuals spoken of in the decree of June 21st to present themselves as prisoners.

The *Ranchero* confirms the shooting of Gen. Castello and other Imperial officers at Queretaro on the 9th.

The feeling is apparently unanimous for Juarez for President.

Canales and Gomez are causing great trouble in the southern portion of the State of Tamaulipas. A military commander of the line of the Rio Grande has been appointed, and General Berriozabal will remain as military commander of the State. Forces are moving forward to be used in crushing Canales, Gomez and other bands in the center of the State. The force to garrison Matamoras will be 2,000 men.

News of a later date has been received by way of Brownville.

M. Schaffer, the counseller of the Emperor Maximilian, has been imprisoned.

The Imperial Generals arrested at Queretaro, who have not been already shot, will be sent to their respective States for trial.

General Marquez was levying *prestamos* in the capital until the very hour before he left.

The Liberal government has decided that all the Imperial prefects shall be sent into exile for six years, and their secretaries for two years.

General Juan Alvarez died at Iguala in the latter part of April.

General Escobedo made the following address to the subaltern officers of the Imperial army before releasing them: "The supreme government might dispose of the lives of those who, forgetting they were Mexicans, fought for a foreigner elevated to power by the invader; but the government, always magnanimous, forgives those who until now have been enemies of their country, because it expects that their future conduct will correspond with the clemency used toward the misled sons of Mexico. You are at liberty, and you may ask your passports for any point where you may choose to reside."

An imperial soldier taken prisoner at Queretaro, but since liberated, writes from Morelia that he has received good treatment from the officers of the Liberal army.

A specie train left Guadalajara for Manzanilla on the third. Several French prisoners, recently released, accompanied the train.

General Corona, writing from the capital, says: "All the garrison with all its officers and chiefs except Marquez are in power. O'Boran and Tabera are prisoners. Leyva, Urbano, Lopez, Porlitta, Elgenro, Locunza, and the Regent Salas surrendered themselves." It is said that several persons taken prisoners in the capital will be punished with death.

The following particulars of the occupation of the capital are taken from *La Prensa*, of Guadalajara: At daybreak on the 21st the parapets of the enemy were perceived to be abandoned. Shortly after the announcement was telegraphed that the fortifications were also abandoned. The order was at once given to advance into the city. Everywhere were found the trains, ammunition and baggage of the enemy. Their arms were scattered along the roads and in the streets. The entire garrison had deserted, and the men were returning to their homes. Tabera was the only one who presented himself, saying he had remained to insure good order, deliver up the position and place himself at the disposal of the besiegers as a prisoner of war.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Reason Taking the Place of Passion at the Capital.

The new republican paper *El Globo*, that has made its appearance in the capital, marks its advent by the advocacy of *justice* and *justification* as distinguished from *passion* and *arbitrary power* in dealing with those who support the empire. It calls the attention of Mexicans to the admirable example set recently before the whole world by the saviors of the American Union, who returned to their altars and firesides, content with the single trophy of the rifle with which they had defended the integrity of the country.

The leading writers in this paper are Manuel Maria de Zamacona, formerly editor of the *XIX Century*, and at one time Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Rafael Donde and Gabino Bustamante. The first two are members of the police commission recently organized at the capital.

Treatment of Imperial Prisoners at Queretaro.

The *Ranchero* of the 18th gets the following from an Austrian soldier paroled at Queretaro, who is now in Brownsville:

In the first place, he states positively that no more than two hundred Austrians and Frenchmen, all told, were at Queretaro at the time of the surrender, besides whom there were about six thousand Mexican soldiers. He declares that he knew the names and faces of every Frenchman and Austrian connected with the besieged army of Queretaro, and that he cannot be mistaken as to their number. Regarding the treatment of prisoners, our informant says that the cavalry to which he was attached, sixty-four in number, were marched out in line and ordered to strip themselves. This they did with the exception of taking off their shirts and undershirts. Hats, boots, pantaloons and blouses were removed in public and stacked in heaps before them. At a given signal to *pelado* soldiery came forward with a yell, and picked up the cast off clothing, took it to the liberals in front and distributed it. During this disgusting performance a Frenchman objected to taking off his pantaloons on the ground that he had on no drawers, and would, therefore, be naked. For his temerity he received a severe blow and was ordered to strip, which he did. After being thus stripped the Austrians and Frenchmen, to the number of sixty-four, were marched through the streets of Queretaro in a state of nudity. So much as a fig leaf was not allowed them with which to hide their nakedness. For six days after their capture or sale not a mouthful of food was furnished the foreign prisoners. In consequence a number died, and many more were prostrated. In the same building with the sixty-four cavalrymen Maximilian was confined; and by stealth they got a note to him stating that they were dying of starvation, and begged him to request of Escobedo that food be immediately sent them. In response the prisoners received information that their adored chieftain was likewise a prisoner, and that he had not tasted food for days, and had no power to communicate with the liberal commander. Our informant says that but for the Mexican women, (may God bless them,) they would have died of starvation. Those angels of mercy contrived by every means in their power to relieve the sufferings of those victims of Mexican treachery, cruelty and absolute brutality. The sixty-four cavalrymen were afterwards marched, in a state nearly naked, to San Luis, where they were when Maximilian, Mejia and Miramon were executed.

The Liberal Cabinet and the Executions.

A letter to the *Ranchero*, from San Luis Potosi July 1, states that nearly all the haciendas of this State have been confiscated, and it is said that it is owing to the feelings of the Governor that the State has been dealt with so harshly. In the States of Zacatecas and Guanajuata the Governors have acted with a much better policy. They have positively refused to enforce or carry out in any way the confiscation ukase of Juarez and his ministers, and by this moderate action have partly succeeded in establishing confidence in those States. Juarez's Council of Ministers meet generally twice a day. When the case of Maximilian was argued before them they were all in favor of having him sentenced and executed anyhow, with the exception of Minister Iglesias, who opposed that opinion with some energy, and among other reasons gave that the Emperor Maximilian had been recognized by about four-fifths of the nation, and had also been recognized by all the foreign nations, save the United States, and that he ought to be treated as a belligerent; but the other members, who could not control their feelings, said that they would only recognize him as a filibuster, and as such he should be tried by an ordinary court-martial; that in the person of the Emperor Maximilian they did not recognize the Emperor of Mexico, but Maximilian de Hapsburg, the filibuster, and as such he must die. Minister of War Mejia, who is an old brute, with one foot in the grave, said that "he was so convinced of the necessity of shooting these men that if it was necessary to sacrifice his life to have it done he was willing to suffer death."

The Alleged Letter of Escobedo Against Foreigners in Full.

The letter in full of Escobedo reads thus. It is addressed to the Governor (Gomez) of Nuevo Leon:

The execution of the traitors, which I had the satisfaction of directing, is good food for digestion. It will satisfy the Europeans, and the Yankees, too, that to trifle with Mexicans is death by the law. Had we complied with the request of the Yankees, to spare the filibustero and his associate traitors, it would have been a request to give up our lands, our mines, and our women. After this we shall be allowed to worship our own God, till our own soil, work our own mines, and not have our women defiled by Yankee libertines.

I am now in favor of making clean work of the detested "Gringos." This country belongs to God and us, and just so long as one foreigner remains on our soil our liberty is in jeopardy. By every means in our power we should make the country Mexican; and as all the property in the hands of foreigners was made by our misfortunes, we should take it, now that we have the power, and hunt them from the country. My motto now is, death to all estrangeros!

There is no danger of the Yankees interfering with us so long as the Southern States (Estados del Sur) are kept out of the Union; besides, the black men would side with us, and may at any time pronounce against the whites. Before we get through with the foreigners the Yankees will think we are in earnest, and the time will come when their notables will be begging for their heads instead of begging for the Austrian.

In our struggles for liberty we have lost nearly all. Our lands and our mines, and our liberty and our women, and our honors we still have, but the foreigners have all the available wealth of the Republic; but they will see in less than three years that Mexicans will have what they want in Mexico. You will understand from this my position, and should I by any chance whatever become a candidate, you will understand my unalterable platform. Whenever the time comes you can make this letter public in such manner as you think proper. I know that you and I think alike on these matters, and I know that my countrymen will applaud our patriotic determination.

God and Liberty! ESCOBEDO.

The *Prensa*, of Guadalajara, gives the following chapter on filibustering:

The *Boletin*, of Paz, Upper California, says that the notorious Gaston d'Artois has reappeared upon the stage, and this time with authentic papers of filibusterism. Two pieces of companies, the greater part Mexicans and some Americans, left San Antonio and marched upon Paz, with the pretext of deposing Governor Pedrin and reinstating Navarette, who is considered favorable to annexation. The Governor was informed in time to be ready. Every citizen armed himself the best he could, and when the enemy arrived the fight commenced and lasted for many hours in the streets. At last the band of Artois was routed and he fled to the mountains, where he displayed the American flag, thinking it would protect him. But Pedrin followed and took him prisoner. Artois was tried by a court martial and condemned to death, and on the following day the celebrated Artois was to have been shot.

The Traitor Lopez.

From a private correspondent at Monterey we learn of the arrest of the traitor Lopez by the Governor of Oaxaca. He says:—"His treason to the Emperor purchased his pardon from the supreme liberal chief Juarez; but it by no means purchases his ransom from the bloody talons of the Governor of Oaxaca. The proof against him is said to be sufficient to convict, and the prevailing opinion here is that he will be executed, which God grant may be true." The charges against Lopez are of an atrocious character, and, whether trumped up or true, are just such as might be expected to be charged against a traitor.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Meeting of Managers—The Approaching State Fair—Delegates Elected to the State Agricultural College—Resolution of Thanks.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society was held Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, at the office of Messrs. Phelps, Parke & Co., on St. Clair street, this city. The members present were Messrs. Bockstoce, Brush, Hodgson, G. G. Negley, Oliver, Parke, Jennings and Young. Judge Parke occupied the chair, and Wm. Anderson, Esq., officiated as Secretary.

The minutes of the two last meetings were read and approved.

Judge Parke, from the Special Committee appointed to see that the race track at Iron City Park would be put in proper repair for the holding of the State Fair in September, reported that the Messrs. Zimmerman, the proprietors of the Park, refused to have the same done.

On motion of Mr. Young, the report was accepted and the committee instructed to proceed at once, if the Messrs. Zimmerman have not already commenced, to put the race track in proper order, at the expense of the proprietors of the Park. The motion was adopted.

Judge Parke, from the committee, appointed to solicit subscriptions for the State Fair, reported progress.

On motion, the report was received and the committee instructed to obtain such other information as may be necessary to close up the account, and that at the next meeting a list of the names of contributors be prepared for publication. Adopted.

A communication was read from John Fraser, Esq., President of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, announcing that the annual meeting of delegates from the various Agricultural Societies throughout the State, will be held at the College, in Center county, on Wednesday next, September 4th, and asking this Society to elect three delegates to attend said meeting.

On motion the Society then proceeded to the election of delegates to the College, when the following named gentlemen were chosen to represent the Allegheny County Society, in connection with James Kelly, Esq., of Wilkins township, who is a Trustee of the College: John Scott, of East Liberty; John F. Jennings, of Allegheny City; Gen. James S. Negley, of Liberty township.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Brush, (Mr. Jennings in the chair,) and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to Judge Parke, for his energy and untiring industry in making collections of funds necessary for the approaching State Fair.

The Society then adjourned to meet at the same place on the last Wednesday (27th) of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The State Fair—Premium List.

The Premium List of the fifteenth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, which will be held in this city on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of September next, has already been issued, and occupies a pamphlet of forty pages. The prizes offered are unusually large, and as the Society does not confine the field of competition to our own State, it is anticipated that entries will be made from various portions of the country. The Executive Committee will take every precaution for the safety of stock and articles on exhibition; and if one day's notice is given, will convey articles from the railroad depots to the grounds free of charge. The most liberal arrangements for the transportation of all articles intended for exhibition to and from the Fair, are now being made with the various railroad companies of the State, complete details of which will be published about the first of September. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the State Society in January last, no premiums will be awarded to mowing or reaping machines, sewing machines or musical instruments, but the judges may notice in entries the specific advantages claimed by the exhibitor or maker, and recommend an award. The resolution also applies generally to all farm implements, except there be an actual and practical test made by the judges. Premiums ranging from one to fifty dollars are offering and classified as follows: No. 1, Foreign imported cattle; No. 2, Durham (short horn) and Devon cattle; No. 3, Aldernay, Ayrshire, Holstein and all other thorough breeds not included in Nos. 1 and 2; No. 4, Herds, working oxen, fat cattle; No. 5, Native and grade cows; No. 6, Imported and thorough bred horses; No. 7, Trotting horses and mares; No. 8, Matched horses; No. 9, Stallions and mares; No. 10, Stallions and mares for all work; No. 11, Jacks and mules; No. 12, Flocks and fleeces; No. 13, Imported and thorough bred sheep; No. 14, other breeds of sheep and for the market; No. 15, Swine; No. 16, poultry; No. 17, plows; No. 18, reaping and mowing machines; No. 19, threshing machines, fanning mills, hay, straw, stalk and vegetable cutters, corn shellers, crushers, horse powers; No. 20, cider mills, churns, pumps, buckets and articles of similar character; No. 21, rollers, cultivators, grain drills, planters and sowers; No. 22, wagons, carts, riggings, drays, carriages, barrows, &c.; No. 23, farm tools, horse rakes, Scythes, forks, axes, &c.; No. 24, steam engines, heavy castings, saws, &c.; No. 25, general display of agricultural implements; No. 26, iron, steel, copper, minerals and acids; No. 27, leather and its manufactures; No. 28, butter, cheese and honey, No. 29, flour and Indian meal; No. 30, grain and seeds; No. 31, beet sugar, sugar machinery, sorghum, molasses, sugar crops; No. 32, vegetables; No. 32, grapes, cider, cordials, vinegar, &c.; No. 34, fruits; No. 35, flowers and designs; No. 36, stoves and tinware; No. 37, mantles, glass, cutlery, gas lamps, &c.; No. 38, cloths, linens, carpetings, shirtings; No. 39, needle works, embroidery, &c.; No. 40, knitting, crochet, shell work, &c.; No. 41, bread, cakes and pastry; No. 42, preserves, jellies, preserved fruits and vegetables; No. 43, fine arts, paintings, photography, carving and penmanship; No. 44, mercantile displays; No. 45, silver ware, pianos, sewing machines, &c.; No. 46, unclassified entries; No. 47, essays; No. 48, winter crops—agricultural productions, field crops.

Persons desiring further information will receive it by addressing A. B. Longaker, Esq., Secretary, Norristown or Pittsburgh.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

MORE ABOUT THE ESPIONAGE ON GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

The facts which I telegraphed a few nights ago about a detective watching the movements of General Grant have caused quite a sensation, and there is much curiosity to learn the names of the Massachusetts politician and the detective alleged to be in his employ. I am not at liberty to furnish information on those points just yet. I should add that it is denied, not on authority, however, that Grant had an interview with the detective and questioned him as to why he was watching his movements. There is no doubt, however, as to the rest of the story. Some of the people at the National Theater here noticed the mysterious movements of the detective, and one of them wrote a note expressing his suspicions to General Dent, brother-in-law to General Grant. Dent communicated with Grant on the subject, and the latter invited the writer of the note to an interview. The interview took place, and during it Grant is reported to have said, "You are right, sir; that man (the Massachusetts politician) has done the same thing before. When I was in command of the army he had spies about my headquarters and knew everything that transpired there. He also had spies around President Lincoln."

TAKING THEM TO TASK.

A few days after the adjournment of Congress, one of the strongest Republican members of the House, and one of the leading opponents of impeachment, took occasion to express his views of his associates in the party to two members of the Cabinet. He first went to the Attorney General and said: "Mr. Stanbery, you have done all in your power to put obstacles in the way of the enforcement of the laws of Congress, and have particularly exerted yourself to break down the reconstruction laws. Now you must fully and clearly understand that if the President does not faithfully execute the law we have just passed, the very first thing Congress will do on reassembling will be to impeach him, and I for one will exert myself to secure that end," and that he might be perfectly certain it would be brought about.

Stanbery replied that he felt sure the President would execute the law so as to avoid trouble, as he was in great and constant fear of impeachment and the more so, of late, as he had made up his mind to go at once to Tennessee on the expiration of his present term and run before the Legislature as a candidate for the United States Senate. Stanbery said further, that his own influence would be thrown steadily for the execution of the law to the letter.

The next person visited was the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom this member said, "Mr. McCulloch, you have done all in your power to disgrace us; you have turned good and honest men out of place everywhere and filled their places with swindlers and robbers, who are plundering the Treasury and eating up the revenue." He then went on to repeat that he had told Stanbery that if these things continued, and if the present law was not executed, the first thing Congress would do would be to impeach. McCulloch protested that he had made as few changes for political purposes as possible, and that he would do all he could to have the law enforced.

A Madison (Wis.) dispatch says: "The reports of the crops continue very favorable from all parts of the State, except Fond du Lac and Sheboygan counties, where the drouth and frost have done much damage. The potato bug is not doing so much havoc as was feared."

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

FOR AUGUST.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, July, 1867.

THE SEASIDE WATERING PLACES.

It is getting to be the fashion for young ladies to demand a written agreement to the fulfillment of certain conditions, before they venture to risk their happiness upon the uncertain sea of matrimony.

One stipulates for the regular payment of $1,000 per annum for "pocket money," in addition to sufficient for housekeeping; another insists that she never be asked to do "a stitch of sewing;" another is content to provide for an unlimited supply of *bon-bons*, and a fourth, that wherever eleven months of the year are spent, one, the month of August, shall be devoted to the "seaside."

Sensible girl, the last. One month of sea-bathing is compensation for the trials of the other eleven, especially if the accessories of society and other things are not wanting.

To take board for the summer at some cheap and dreary farm-house is about the slowest and most exasperating form of martyrdom to which women, residents of a city, can be subjected, yet it is one to which, for the sake of children and sometimes to satisfy some dim longing of their own, they are often compelled to submit.

Let them eschew it hereafter and forever. Go to the sea side, tumble about in the surf, pick up shells upon the beach, eat three hearty meals per day, sleep two hours in the afternoon and the whole live long night, and they will go home rejuvenated; quite ready to do the pickling and canning or preserving, to nurse Willie through the measles, or aunt Sarah through the annual inflammatory rheumatism. And even to the close of the long winter, will still retain some of the buoyancy infused into heart and limbs by the wild wonder of the waves, and the beating of the electric surf upon the sea shore.

It is provoking to see how many lazy girls enjoy the summer advantages which their toiling, harassed mothers at home so much more need. To women confined the year round to the dull routine of household cares, a month at a seaside watering place is a glimpse of paradise. The sense of freedom, of space, is of itself unutterable enjoyment. Then the leisure, the delicious leisure to read, or walk, or dress, or rock, without thinking of dozens of things that must be done, and the perpetual, ever recurring question of what is to be had for breakfast, dinner and tea, if it did not seem to be almost a crime, would be as near to perfect happiness as one need ever expect to get in this life. The sea-side is year by year attracting a large number of votaries. Our people are learning to love the ocean for its own sake, and also because more than any other agency, it has the power to give them back the life and energy they so recklessly throw away in their eager desire for wealth.

TOILETTES AT THE SEA SIDE.

In making preparations for a month's sojourn at any sea side watering place, it must be remembered that gay colors and warm tints are not only admissable but necessary to the production of a fine effect. The gray neutrality of earth, sea and sky is relieved and fairly illuminated by a scarlet jacket and rose-colored dress.

A traveling suit of gray is now part of almost every lady's creed, but for beauty's sake put it away in a trunk until it is time to go home again. Don't even wear a gray morning dress, unless it is relieved by blue, cherry-colored or Persian bands, and even your pretty gray grenadine will be improved by an Empress sash of crimson satin or a short Senorita jacket in some light color.

Scarlet Breton jackets are exceedingly pretty seaside wear. They are made of fine cloth, cashmere or flannel, and the peculiarity consists in the embroidery, which is executed in varied colors, orange, blue, scarlet, white and black. A shield, a scapulary, or some other emblem, is always embroidered upon the left breast. They are charmingly worn with white or buff morning dresses, no other outside garment being required for the promenade upon the beach, the lounge upon the wide piazzi, or even a short drive to Pleasure Bay, with the exception of a slouched or very wide brimmed hat, which no young or old lady should go without.

Black lace shawls arranged as mantillas, the point over the forehead, are very fashionable, but though graceful and picturesque, especially for outdoor evening wear, and useful, as affording gentlemen an opportunity to fold them over fair shoulders, yet they are not sufficient protection from the heat of the sun and cease to be attractive when they become too common. As for the little, round, rimless straw hats, they are worse than useless; they are simply a provocation, and much better left at home.

Short dresses are extremely useful for walking upon the beach; we have never before had a costume so convenient as this, so little in the way, so well adapted to exercise without fatigue, and in its way, when properly made, so picturesque and becoming. Gored tunics, with boddice or high waist attached, made in bright colors, and worn over a plain gray skirt or complete dress, are the prettiest designs we have seen; cerise over gray, crimson over buff, blue over light brown, green over black, or purple over green, are all good combinations, and are more effective when a simple bodice, with straps over the shoulder, is attached to the tunic, the high waist made of the same material as the dress skirt, and the skirt trimmed with two bands the color of the tunic.

Warm wraps, a water-proof cloak, and a dressing sack are all indispensable at the seaside; the latter is, of course, anywhere, wherever a lady has to make her toilet, but it is so particularly here, because it can be used also for the afternoon nap, and saves the wrinkling of nice morning wrappers, an item where washing is expensive and troublesome.

Above all, don't be afraid to take plenty of clothes, take all the pretty things you have got; frequent changes are requisite, freshness being of more importance than cost. There will be the usual growl about the quantity of luggage, but that is soon over, and you will have the satisfaction of being nicely dressed and of being able to do as other people do, a great point when you are in Rome, instead of at home.

Moreover, the self-denial is wholly thrown away. The railroad carries your trunks, not your husband, and if you reduce yourself to a carpet-bag, he will grumble just as much at carrying that.

Proprietors of watering place hotels are happily beginning to discover and provide for the wants of their *clientelle*. The recent structures of this kind are built on vast and vastly improved principles; where space is no object and trunks are, it is absurd to build little boxes of rooms, and the later models show great improvement in this respect. All that is required now is that wide, roomy closets should be attached to each apartment, instead of a small pony wardrobe, just large enough to hold a cravat and a pair of boots. It is so manifestly the interest of the hotel keepers to provide room and abundant accommodations for their lady guests, that it is surprising for interest's sake alone that they have not done it. The presence of women, and their gay and varied styles of dress, make half and more than half the charm to men of summer watering places. And their requirements should, therefore, find indulgence, at least from those who reap the profits.

EVENING AND BALL-ROOM COSTUMES.

These deserve a separate paragraph, as they always require a separate and enlarged receptacle in making a transit.

It has been intimated that freshness is the great desideratum of summer dresses, worn very much in public, and this is especially the case with the light, thin, vaporous fabrics worn in the evening and in hotel ball-rooms. Elaborate designs and mixed trimmings soon become wearisome, and either produce a bad effect on one that is lost in a crowd, but freshness, purity and that seeming simplicity, which is the highest quality of art, never loses its charm.

To make sure of being always well dressed, have your evening dresses either black or white, and the toilette complete throughout, without any incongruous mixture of color. White may be worn with black and black with white, but it is very difficult to place a color in conjunction with either, without vulgarizing it.

Pure white or mystic black toilettes are, however, but little appreciated as yet in the ball-room, and I shall proceed to describe the prettiest of those I have seen.

The first one that I recall was composed of green and white tulle, the underskirt laid in alternate flounces, and over these green gauze tunic, brocaded in white silk daisies, and looped up at the side with a cordon of these pretty flowers, which extended and wound itself about the low boddice. The head-dress was a simple cluster of daisies placed high on the left side, over the frizette.

Another very pretty dress was of blue tulle over blue crape, the boddice laid in Grecian folds and ornamented with a white frosted rose in front and upon the shoulders—the skirt without other trimming, simply looped on one side with a bunch of the same flowers.

A dress of white Chambery gauze, gored without pleats over white silk, was very striking. The skirt had a very long train, but was perfectly plain, with the exception of garlands of green leaves, studded with small blue flowers, which were festooned across the front and back, and united upon the shoulder and under the arms with blue silk or ribbon rosettes.

Two charming dresses, worn by two equally charming young ladies, attracted a great deal of attention at a dress hop given recently, but whether it was the young ladies or the dresses, that attracted the most, I am unable to determine. The costumes were precisely similar, except that one was composed of an underdress of pink silk with a tunic of spotted silver tulle over it, and the other of blue, with a tunic arranged in the same manner. The ornaments of the first, moreover, were pink roses, and those of the latter silver leaves. The wearer of the blue dress was the most perfect blonde I have ever seen; her sister was less striking, but more regular in feature. Altogether they were the sensation of the evening.

A very peculiar and effective dress is made of gold colored silk, the skirt and corset or boddice cut in one, without pleats but with a very long train. Down the back of the dress, extending its entire length, from the top of the boddice to the edge of the skirt, is a band of brown satin, studded on either side with pearl beads. In front there is a short round apron of brown satin, also studded upon the edge with pearl beads, what is called a "free mason's apron." The high body and long sleeves are composed of alternate puffings and insertions of lace.

A very rich dress worn by a young matron will close our list. It was of blue unwatered moire, embroidered round the bottom with white silk and small pearl beads. The stomacher to which was attached a girdle and ornaments for the top of the sleeves, were composed of a net-work of pearls with pendant fringe. The effect was altogether very beautiful and becoming.

The straight open sleeve, with a coat sleeve beneath, is the most fashionable and by far the most *distingue* of the new "flowing" styles. It is exceedingly well adapted for elegant toilettes and will be in great vogue for the coming autumn.

A WORD ABOUT BATHING DRESSES.

To leave out bathing dresses entirely in a fashion letter written from the sea-side, would be indeed to drop the Prince from Hamlet. Not that there is anything new to write about them. All that can be said, is to urge every lady to provide one for herself. A few days of hiring, at fifty cents per bath, will make away with the cost of a nice serviceable suit, which can be kept from one year to another and save the necessity of making so hideous a guy of one's self as the common bathing suits do.

Full trousers and blouse with Garibaldi waist attached of gray serge or flannel, bound with blue or scarlet merino, is as good as anything, with coarse straw "wide awake" hat, for the protection of the hair. It is as well, however, to leave the *chignon* in the dressing-room.

NEW STYLES IN JEWELRY.

Some exquisite novelties in jewelry are in course of preparation for the fall and winter season, which will rival the Parisian models from which they were taken. They consist mainly of antique heads and sphynx heads, admirably engraved upon "smoked" topaz and amethyst. The cutting upon the stones is exceedingly fine, and the dark delicacy of the workmanship is thrown into relief by small diamonds of the purest water, which form necklaces, ear-rings and diadems or stars upon the foreheads of these mythical goddesses.

A new form has been given to gentlemen's rings—the stones are now cut very long and narrow, and the bands across which they are laid frequently composed of three or four fine chains. The favorite stone for a "gift" ring to a gentleman is the "Amazon;" it is believed by the Japanese to possess the power of perpetuating affection.

JENNIE JUNE.

A New Jersey Andersonville.

New Jersey almshouses must be a greater terror to paupers than its prisons are to evil-doers. In one of those cheerful institutions at Paterson, the most outrageous system of brutality has prevailed for some time, and is now just coming to light through the affidavits of some of the sufferers. One poor woman tells a story which brings an exclamation of horror to every lip. She was in the almshouse during her confinement, with her son about two years old, and while prostrated with weakness was unable to procure the washing of the baby's clothes or any adequate attendance. Her boy, also was sick, and so far from having appropriate food, was allowed but two crackers and a little watery milk a day by the keeper. When the feeble woman was able to crawl into the kitchen she did so to obtain, if possible, some food for her sick boy, who was crying with hunger. The keeper met her, and threatened her with the lock-up if she ever attempted to take more than the rules allowed. Fourteen soda crackers were dealt out every Saturday to last through the week. On Monday some other starving child stole and ate the whole remaining store—six crackers, not a very hearty meal. None were left for the four days remaining, and all that day the child starved without his pitiful allowance, the keeper refusing to give him any more. The poor mother cried herself, in her weakness, into a fit of delirium, and then the authority of this starvation house condescended to issue a few more crackers to her child. Another woman, a German, who is insane, ventured to disobey, through a misunderstanding, a trivial order of the matron about keeping her seat at the table, whereupon the keeper, whose name is Siglee, set upon her with a cane and beat her most unmercifully. As the affidavit says, "her screams were awful." One of the inmates of this Andersonville is an interesting little girl whose lower extremities are crippled so that she cannot move without assistance. This girl is kept on an allowance of two meals a day, in a perpetual state of hunger, unless some friend steals a bit of bread and takes it to her at the risk of a beating. This is economy with a vengeance. Does not New Jersey need another State Convention to take into consideration the rights of white men and women; or will negro suffrage cure this abomination?

Yellow Fever in Mauritius.

There have come over to us terrible statistics of the recent ravages of yellow fever in the island of Mauritius, but the details are more frightful still. The attack was overwhelming in its general and sudden character. Everybody was taken at once, and there is now not one in a hundred who has not had the fever. The stricken island sent up one voice of wailing, when all were sufferers and so few able to give relief. In some cases ten or twelve persons were all down with fever in the same house, not one able to give the other even a drink of water as they tossed in their burning sickness. Very many died, and their decomposing bodies poisoned the atmosphere before they were found out, so helpless and deserted had they expired. In other cases the suffering survivors would crawl as best they could to their gardens, scratch holes in the ground, and put their defunct friends in them with poor ceremony, not a person being able to go to make a declaration of the death to the proper authorities, although carts were going about day and night to take up the sick in the streets and the dead out of the houses. Many families have disappeared, not a member surviving. Then quinine was $140 per ounce, and people bid for it as they would for water in the desert, but they could not be supplied. Multitudes died for the want of this great specific against the fever. A ship finally brought a thousand pounds weight of the drug, and since that the condition of the island is reported to be improving. The desolation is terrible, but the worst is now over.

Iron Vermifuge.

An agricultural journal speaks of a peach grower who has lost by the ravages of the worms all his peach trees except three, and these three are the most thrifty peach trees he ever saw. The only cause of their salvation known is the nails that were driven into them when they were about a year old. Ten-penny nails were driven in close to the ground. The trees served in this way were selected at random, and now they alone survive the ravages of the insects. It is supposed that the salt of the iron afforded by the nail is offensive to the worm, while it is harmless to the tree. A chemical writer says that the oxidation of the iron by the sap evolves ammonia, which rising from the sap, impregnates every particle of the foliage, and is too severe a dose for the delicate palate of the insects. This is certainly worth trying. A writer recommends driving half a dozen nails into the trunk. Accidental experiments confirm this result. For example, one branch of an apple tree only bore fruit and it was found that around that branch had been fastened with a wire a label the name of the variety, and the limb had grown over the wire, thus inclosing and appropriating it and its uses.

The Sugar Trade.

The New Orleans *Times* says: "It is now generally conceded by those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves upon the subject, that the yield of sugar in Louisiana this year will be much smaller than was at first anticipated. Our country exchanges confirm this opinion by their crop reports. The excessive rains, lasting throughout the period when the cane required most careful cultivation, prevented proper attention being given to it, but permitted the grass and weeds to grow up among and around the plants, choking and impeding their growth. In some cases the cane could not be properly 'laid by' on this account, and the consequence of these mischances is a very backward crop on nearly every sugar estate in Louisiana. In the Island of Cuba the very reverse seems to be the case. The weather has been more than usually favorable, no mishaps of any nature have occurred, and there is every prospect at present that the labors of the Cuban planters will be rewarded with a most abundant yield of cane sweets."

Trouble Among the Mormons.

Advices from Utah indicate that an irrepressible discord has broken out among the Saints, and that the problem of Mormonism will soon solve itself. Large numbers of anti-polygamists have left Utah, bound for Nauvoo, Ill. Brigham Young is being boldly denounced by many of his followers, and the sect is becoming rapidly demoralized. Two or three Sundays ago, Young, in a sermon at Cottonwood, denounced William Howard, a distiller, who immediately rose in the audience and branded Young's statement as false. Young then ordered Howard put out of the house, which, was done, and subsequently told his hearers to tear down Howard's house and distillery, which, however, they failed to do. A day or two afterward, Howard sent Young a letter, demanding a retraction of his personal statements, or he would hold him personally responsible. It is said Young intends to move to the newly-discovered gold mines.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 31, 1867.

—The local money market appeared quiet to-day, and there was no special feature of importance to denote any change from its late condition. Banks and bankers are pretty well supplied with money, and for first class borrowers the market rules easy. The speculative demand for loans is light and is not expected to set in before the beginning of the Fall trade.

—The week commenced with rather an adverse influence against government bonds. The New York *Bulletin* of yesterday says: Under the reduced London figures, the local market became quite depressed and weak about noon. Sellers were more numerous than buyers. A few speculative holders of the Five-twenties of 1862 were eager to realize. As the reduced figures were made known out on the street, a fair, local investment demand set in, partly from banking sources; and as the available supply of bonds and notes was comparatively moderate, prices rallied a little on the increased dealings, leaving off rather buoyantly at the latest call of the Stock Board. A less extensive conversion business was reported in the line of the 7-30's to-day. All three series of the 7-30 notes have been taken to-day by the brokers in exchange for new Five-twenties of 1867 on the following conditions: For August notes they give the new five-twenty bonds, and pay $27 20 difference. For June notes the same, and pay $1 30 cents difference; and for the July notes the same, and charge $4 70 difference on each thousand dollar conversion. Compound interest notes have been in less request to-day on the basis of 119 for those of August 1864, and 116¾ for those of May, 1865.

—The report to Messrs. McVay & Co. to-day shows a slight recovery, and prices rallied a fraction:

U. S. 6s 1881	110⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	109⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	109½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	108¼
U. S. 5-20, 1867	108¼
U. S. 10-40s	102⅛
December Compounds, 1864	117⅛
August 7-30s	107⅜
June 7-30s	107⅛
July, 7-30s	107⅛
Gold	139⅜

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	110⅛
5-20s, 1862	111½

[illegible]

This institution will, we are assured, be conducted in a manner entitling it to the patronage of every one within its reach, and we hope to record the very highest success on its re-opening in September. *

MARRIED:

MILLER—MAGEE—On the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Holmean, M. B. MILLER, of this city, to Miss HATTIE J. MAGEE, of Washington, D. C.

McMASTERS—OSBORNE—On Thursday evening, 18th inst., by Rev. W. J. Reed, JOHN McMASTERS, Esq., to Miss FANNIE OSBORNE, all of Turtle Creek.

DIED:

PUTNAM—In Utica, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 23d, JAMES, only son of John R. and Cornelia Putnam, aged two months.

LITTLE—Mrs. CHRISTIANNA LITTLE, on Thursday morning, July 25th, in the eighty-seventh year of her age.

BRYSON—On Thursday morning, at 4 o'clock, Mrs. ELIZABETH BRYSON, in the ninety-third year of her age.

WOODS—On Friday morning, July 26th, 1867, MINNESOTA, infant daughter of Mary R. and the late Dr. Wm. S. Woods, aged six months.

STRICKLER—MARY BELL, youngest child of J. E. and Annie E. Strickler.

McKEE—On Monday, July 29th, at 12 o'clock, CLIVE, daughter of Geo. S. and Margaret Ann McKee, aged eighteen months.

IRWIN—On Sunday evening, 28th inst., at the residence of Robert Arthurs, Esq., Pitt township, Mrs. ELIZA M. IRWIN, relict of the late Boyle Irwin, in the 81st year of her age.

DRANE—July 31, 1867, Mr. G. L. DRANE.

STEVENSON—At McKeesport, Pa., on Wednesday, July 31, at five o'clock, P. M., Mrs. JAS. F. STEVENSON.

E. N. WILLARD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

SCRANTON, PA.

Refer to Hon. H. W. Ketcham, Jos H. Scranton, Esq.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1867.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution, as a catch word, has not lost its power or prevalence. It has not been more vociferously shouted in the "ear of the groundlings" since 1860, than it now is by the Democratic press, and the echo comes in undiminished reverberations from the portion of the Southern press that represents the unreconstructed and disfranchised champions of the rebellion.

The Constitution, as the organic law of the United States, was never more honored in the hearty sentiments, or in the loyal action of the Republican party, than it is at the present hour. A brief review of the past will demonstrate which is sincere, and also which is right, on the question of the Constitution.

Mr. BUCHANAN, the head and representative of the Democratic party in 1860, saw nothing in the Constitution to warrant him, although at the time its official and sworn custodian, in interposing any use of the power that was entrusted to him for the very purpose, to prevent the overthrow of the Government by the conspirators who composed his Cabinet. So, out of pure, Democratic veneration for the Constitution, he allowed the army, the navy, the arsenals, the ship yards, the mints, and everything else they could lay their guilty hands on, to be seized by the conspirators and turned against the United States—all out of sacred respect for the Constitution!

And, as long as it dared do so, the party faithfully indorsed and supported his policy, making "no coercion" their party cry, till by the honest and general shout of the people for the Constitution and the Union and their equally unanimous uprising for the maintenance of them, the treacherous abettors of rebellion were intimidated into decent silence. For a time afterwards their insolent plea for no coercion was only heard "faint as a chicken's cry that has the pip," from some of the more desperate or the more despicable of the crew that remained under the party flag instead of rallying for the Union.

The Democratic party, having been abandoned in disgust by the better part of its former adherents, had no better record during the progress of the war than at its outset. They embarrassed the Union Government in every way within their power; they misrepresented what they could not prevent; they tried to change the administration for one less effective in behalf of the Union and more accommodating to the enemy, at the most critical period of the contest; they inspired with new hopes by their political movements the enemy whose armies were moving toward our capital at the time, and who abruptly turned back when those hopes were disappointed; they resisted the legal means employed for replenishing our armies, and the financial measures for subsisting them. All this and more was done by those—a meager residuum of the old and respectable Democracy—who continued to bear the name and utter their hollow and unmeaning clamor about the Constitution.

It is the same thing still. The word has become a cant word, oftenest on the lips of those who have the least understanding of what the Constitution is, or of what it requires. On the other hand the Republican party has maintained the Constitution by maintaining the Union, and by obeying its high behests. In this glorious work they have been nobly aided by many who were Democrats, but never by the party so called, whose principles and sympathies have been in accord with those of the rebellion, and formally arrayed against the Union. It was so in the beginning of the war and that drove the true patriots from its ranks; it was so during the war and that raised the spirit of the people against it and reduced it to a forlorn minority in every State of the Union; and it is so now, as is evident from the identity of the views and feelings entertained by the dregs of the rebellion and the Democratic party of the present hour. Both are hoarse with shouting for the Constitution. They agree in their accusations of the loyal people as tramplers on the Constitution. And both, alas! are suffering a cruel political martyrdom for their love to the Constitution!

CHURCH AND STATE.

The recent developments, made in New York State and city, of the perversion of public funds for the benefit of religious institutions, have evidently produced both astonishment and indignation among the people. The public treasury is replenished by the taxes imposed on the people as citizens, and the funds are designed for civil and not for religious uses. Yet it appears, by public statements, contradicted by no one, that large sums have been given away to religious societies and institutions, for their separate and independent use, no way connected with the administration of the public and civil affairs of the State or city.

The revelations made on this subject appear to have aroused, as they well might, the attention of the people, and the effect of it is seen in the memorials and petitions addressed by them to the Constitutional Convention now sitting in Albany. We notice the large number of such documents introduced in a single session, as reported in the proceedings of the most recent date. Half of the memorials from the people were on this subject, the only other interest engaging the popular mind being that of the liquor traffic. Eight or ten appeals are made to the Convention in a single session, for a Constitutional provision against a practice so antagonistic to the nature and interest of our Government.

With our views of the proper relations to be maintained between church and state, we cannot but feel gratified that the discovery of this abuse of trust by civil authorities has been made, and made so opportunely in one State as to secure, which it doubtless will, constitutional provision against its possible recurrence in future. It makes no essential difference, on what denomination or sect such largess is bestowed, and it makes no difference, though it should be bestowed upon several different sects. It is equally at variance with right and with the nature of our government. The funds raised by general taxation for civil purposes, are not properly used when given to churches for the maintenance of institutions peculiar to themselves, designed for their denominational benefit as distinct from other denominations and from the general community, and exclusive of any supervision or control by civil authorities. The relation, between a church and a State, constituted by this golden tie, is not creditable or advantageous to either, as it implies some exercise of the elective suffrage either as purchase price or as a grateful return, and so involves a loss of independence and honesty to both parties in the transaction. The bribing of legislative or other functionaries by votes, is as fair a subject of scrutiny and condemnation, as bribery by money, and is probably carried on quite as extensively.

GENERAL D. H. HILL.

General HILL figured conspicuously in the late rebellion. He was a graduate of West Point. He served as a Captain in the Mexican war and was made Major by brevet, at the close of it. Resigning his commission in the army was made Cincinnatus Professor of Mathematics in Washington College, at Lexington, Va., at which place were then residing S. J. JACKSON, connected with the Virginia Military Institute, and JOHN LETCHER—the one, afterwards the famous "STONEWALL," and the other, Governor of the State. Previous to the war, Professor HILL appeared before the public as the author of a treatise on the Sermon of our Saviour on the Mount, the volume being a duodecimo of three hundred pages.

General HILL is at the present time a Professor in an institution of learning in North Carolina. He has also resumed the work of authorship, having written the book lately published, entitled "JOSHUA and other Military Leaders of the Bible." In his private character General HILL is a most exemplary man. His most striking peculiarity of disposition and manners is extreme diffidence, which embarrasses him in social life, and even in his professional duties, makes him appear as if afraid to face, and direct the recitations of, his classes. His qualifications as a Professor have always been held in high estimation. It is singular that a person distinguished by diffidence, whose turn of mind is literary and whose tone of feeling is religious, should have acquired such distinction in military life. It would be a more agreeable contemplation if his talents had been employed on the side of his country and not against it.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH POLICY.

The policy of England and of France, severally, in relation to Mexico, may be regarded as strictly characteristic of the two nations. We refer especially to their action at the commencement of the unfortunate intervention, which culminated in the setting up of the Empire of MAXIMILIAN, or rather, in its disastrous fall which brought down with it the occupant of the transient imperial throne. The ostensible interest which demanded that intervention by both Governments was the same—a financial interest, the enforcement of pecuniary claims due to subjects of England and of France by citizens of Mexico.

The enterprise was commenced jointly by the two nations, with some inconsiderable co-operation of the Spanish government. The fleets of the two nations together approached the shores of Mexico. For a short time they menaced, in furtherance of their common design, the Mexican territory or rather the coast cities. Here the partnership terminated. The reasons for this dissolution are fully revealed in the late speech of Mr. THIERS, in the French Chambers, and in these the characteristic difference of the nations is illustrated, as well as the greater justice of the policy of England, compared with that of France. England goes for money, France for political aggrandizement. England was for purchasing the coast to secure payment of just dues, France was, with the same design, for entering and possessing the country. England was not in favor of disturbing the order of the Republic of Mexico, but only for enforcing on it just action towards her own subjects. France aimed to overthrow the Republic, and then, under a new dynasty, to control its administration, and insure both the payment of claims and the aggrandizment of the French empire as the founder and supporter of that of Mexico. The engrafting of the scheme of ambition, on the common policy of justice, was altogether French. From this England dissented, and on this point they parted, the English government being immovably resolute in its refusal to co-operate in the invasion, as M. THIERS expressly says, and the French government being equally resolute in its design to invade and hold, under MAXIMILIAN as its ward, the Mexican country.

Of the wisdom and justice of the English policy and its superiority, in both respects, to the French, there can scarcely now be two opinions. Our own, on different occasions, has partaken of the same characteristics. President JOHNSON's enforcement of claims due our citizens by those of France may be cited as the parallel of England's co-operation with NAPOLEON in the outset of his Mexican enterprise. And our policy toward Mexico in 1848, stands in strong contrast with that of LOUIS NAPOLEON toward the same country more recently. We could have held Mexico and voluntarily declined it, while he would have done it and could not.

The consequences to the two nations are such as accord with the common sense of retributive justice. England has lost nothing either in fame or in money, while France is a loser in both respects. The French claims will doubtless be either repudiated, or be canceled by a bill of damages presented as an offset by the Mexican Republic. And instead of aggrandizement to his Empire, or glory to himself, NAPOLEON, if the scene in the Chambers may be taken as a prognostic, has lost prestige at home by his Mexican scheme.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE AND MATRIMONY.

The introduction of a new social and matrimonial era is confidently anticipated, and most vigorously asserted, by that class of the Democratic press which does the thinking for the lower strata of the party. The most potent, in fact almost the only argument employed, against impartial and general suffrage is, that if the "*nagur*" be allowed to vote, he will at once have free access to all parlors and as good a chance as anybody else, or perhaps better, for success in any matrimonial aspiration he may indulge, as he turns his eyes upon the fair daughters of the land. This, it must be admitted, is highly complimentary to the personal attractiveness of the sable race, and, if correct, would justify the appeal to the fears of competition which the argument presumes to be latent and lurking in the minds of those to whom it is addressed. It is, therefore, far less complimentary to their personal attractions and the gallantry of their manners, than to those of the darkey.

Under the impulse of a desire to do impartial justice to both, as well as to the argument itself, we refer to two historical facts. The first is this. It has never been known, except in one instance—and the exception confirms the general proposition—that in connubial affairs the darker race has been preferred to the fairer, in popular female opinion. A very black negro, named PHILIP, perhaps, who accompanied LEWIS & CLARK's early exploring expedition to the Columbia river, was the preferred favorite among the women of the red race. And his deep color was his capital. As soon as they ascertained experimentally, by wetting a finger on the tongue and rubbing it on his jet black cheek, that he could be "warranted fast colors," there was no limit to his popularity among them.

Although the general tone and power of female preference ought to allay all fears of colored competition, the other fact to be stated has still more weight, and ought to sink the great Democratic agreement entirely out of sight. How much prestige in genteel parlors and refined circles of society, has the right of suffrage given to the low and half civilized persons who have been endowed with it? The vote does not give them social elevation, nor advance their matrimonial prospects. Yet, to their low prejudices is this argument of the Democratic press pertinaciously addressed. To avoid all risky competition, to insure the whites against conjugal alliances with the blacks, the infallible and the only means is, to deny to the latter the vote. The Democratic doctors reckon this cure "the sovereign'st thing on earth."

PETROLEUM.

The importance not only to that particular branch of business, but to the public in general, of an early and complete solution of the question of adapting Petroleum as fuel, ought to stimulate the producers of that article and dealers in it to greater efforts in that direction. Although the advantages to be derived by the public in general will be unquestionably very great, yet they are not to be compared with those that would be reaped by the immediate dealers in Petroleum from an early favorable solution of the problem. To this end, we venture to suggest that Pittsburgh should "make an effort"—for surely no people in the world are so deeply interested as we are in this question. Our people, who seldom do things by halves, can well afford to take the matter in hand. The very prospect of Petroleum becoming Fuel for propelling steamers, has given animation to that particular branch of business, and is one of the causes of the recent advance in prices. Now that our Petroleum Princes have organized a daily Exchange, we venture to suggest that they take up the question.

THE overcrowding of ships with emigrants is attracting again the notice of the press in the seaport cities on the Atlantic coast. Sickness and death, occurring in consequence of crowding together masses of people between the decks, have occasioned both humanity and fear to raise a voice against the practice. The same remonstrance, for the same cause, might properly be uttered against the crowding of houses and streets in the cities. The high rate of mortality in some localities of New York, compared with others, is sufficient to shock and alarm the whole community connected with them.

GEN. GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

As the time nears for dealing practically with the Presidential question, the subject is receiving the attention of politicians and organizations in different parts of the country. The remarkable unanimity of expression in favor of Gen. GRANT cannot have escaped the attention of even ordinary observers; and the remark that Gen. GRANT has only to signify his willingness to become the successor of Mr. JOHNSON, is every day deriving additional proof from the movements of the people. Perhaps the most significant that has yet taken place is the one by the Union Republican General Committee in New York city, whose resolutions nominating Gen. GRANT for the Presidency have been published in these columns. Concerning that movement the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes as follows:

"Do not underrate the importance of the formal nomination of General Grant by the Union Republican General Committee last evening. The proceeding was not undertaken without full consultation with certain gentleman of distinction, whose post-office address, for the present, is Long Branch, New Jersey. Upon this point my information is such as to leave no room for doubt. The Mr. Delafield Smith who is the chief engineer of the business, is the U. S. District Attorney. He was among the passengers who went down to the Branch in this afternoon's boat."

THE RODMAN Gun, with which the English have been experimenting, seems to have been as destructive to English ideas as it was to the English target, which is represented as having been broken in many pieces. In other words, the gun under the severest of tests, proved "that no iron or steel armor yet invented is capable of resisting its shot." This verdict is as complimentary of American invention as it is fatal to the confidence which the English had come to place in their new armored ships. People will be curious enough to ask, "what do you propose to do about it?" But the verdict should be taken to mean that no armor or form of plating known to the English can withstand the American gun. In this the English are doubtless correct; but they show their ignorance when they say no armor whatever yet invented will resist it. Our experience is that our plating will. Our cousins were sure they had the best gun in the world, and to prove it obtained a RODMAN. The result we know. Now let them do the same as to our Monitors and they may be as willing to discard their ships as they are their guns. By the way, the gun which has played such havoc with English targets and expectations is one of the trinkets produced by Pittsburgh, as are the plates which render our ships invulnerable. We suggest that, under the circumstances, the English Admiralty cannot do otherwise than send to us for some of the latter. This branch of Pittsburgh manufactures may astonish them as much as our guns did.

IF THE canine race were endowed with the power of holding the pen and were inspired with a due respect for "the art preservative of all arts," they would, just now, be overwhelming the conductors of the press, with remonstrances against their partiality in the distribution of their favors. The prominent allegation would be, that a disproportionately small space in the newspaper columns is allowed for the celebration of dog-fights, while a liberal allotment is given to those of men. And it would be strongly urged, and with some show of justice, that this discrimination not only deprived the well scarred mastiffs of their deserved celebrity, but also discouraged and repressed the aspirations for fighting fame, among the rising generation of mastiff pups. These representations of their case would no doubt be supported by reference to the spreading popularity of the prize ring, under the fostering favor of the press, and to the extensive diffusion of its manners, technicalities and tempers, among a large class of our adolescent population. And when to all this it should be added, that they would no doubt be likely to add it, that dog-fights were got up from pure pluck and courage, and not for money, the canine remonstrants must be admitted to have made out a fair case, against the partiality of the press.

THERE is an impression—not to say positive conviction—rather in advance of the tangible proof, it is true, that to the French Emperor the MAXIMILIAN business is the severest blow he has yet received. The fate of the unhappy Prince is generally placed at his door; and, it is said, there will shortly appear in London MAXIMILIAN's own version of the luckless enterprise in Mexico. And this reminds us that the authenticity of the letter signed by MAXIMILIAN in view of his execution, wherein he said the French Emperor, in the eyes of the world, would be covered all over with perfidy and shame, when his actions came to be known, has not been disproved. The extent to which the Emperor and his Ministers, on the reception of the news of the death of MAXIMILIAN, carried their execrations of JUAREZ, has, we are informed, produced a reaction, "and now," says a correspondent, "they find themselves faced with certain Napoleonic documents in regard to the murder of the Duke D'ENGHEIN by the first Emperor, and of MURAT, and others, which throw the Emperor and his zealous imitators into the most pitiable position imaginable. JUAREZ did wrong in executing MAXIMILIAN, but it is not in France that people ought to say much about it."

A CONTEMPORARY draws attention to the great disparity between the liabilities and assets of Sir MORTON PETO—the former being $45,000,000 in gold, the latter $1,500,000. Such an exhibit, it is suggested, leads to the conclusion that the gentleman could not very recently have been in a financially sound condition, and that he would have acted honestly had he wound up his affairs long ago. Two years ago, when he, with "the party of English capitalists," as they styled themselves, were making excursions through this country, and hinting at undertakings of immense magnitude and acting as though their fortunes absolutely were limitless, and when PETO personally indulged in a profusion quite bewildering, he must have been hopelessly insolvent; and the conclusion is easily reached that the visit was a stupendous confidence game. Shrewd and unscrupulous as the "Yankee," in the estimation of JOHN BULL, sometimes is, we doubt whether anything paralleling this was ever attempted—certainly not by our countrymen. When Sir MORTON was here pains were taken to impress this part of the world that his way of doing things was peculiarly English—and so it appears now.

IT is wonderful how, with English statesmen, "circumstances do alter cases." Lord STANLEY, the English Foreign Secretary, in answer to the clamor for intervention on account of MAXIMILIAN's fate, said: "We are the Parliament of the United Kingdom, not of the world." That seems to have been learned very recently—for certainly neither the English Secretary, English statesmen, nor the English people generally, so acted during our rebellion—but quite the reverse. Their anxiety then was for the overthrow of this Government, and to that end the rebels were assisted by them to prosecute the war at least three years longer than they otherwise would have done. These things we have a right to remember—to forgive in our own time and way. A few more such confessions as Lord JOHN RUSSELL recently made will do something to prepare the way.

THE tea-party courting among sovereigns and potentates, that has been a conspicuous feature of the season in Europe, may be followed by some good consequences. The quarrels of Kings have imposed burdens and woes upon their people. It may be hoped that the personal courtesies that have passed between them, this summer, will extend a good influence to their policies and schemes of government. The elevation of the popular element in nations has had much effect towards mitigating the supercilious exclusiveness of Kings. The circulation of the Grand Turk among the courts of Europe and before the eyes of the people, is a most striking illustration of the influence of "the times" on men and on sovereigns. Let the Royal Sociables be continued. They augur well for the people.

MR. A. H. STEPHENS is reported, by a correspondent of the *Times*, to have said in a recent conversation, that many of the secessionists did not anticipate any serious or protracted collision with the Government, and that some under that impression hastened to join the military organizations for "future political capital." It would be interesting, and perhaps not without practical utility, to compare the anticipations of such persons and of all who entered the rebel service for political reasons, with the results actually experienced by them in the issue. It would show that not only had many "castles in the air" vanished from the hopeful gaze of those who expected to occupy them, but that the substantial structures of political position, of wealth, of good fame, of pleasant home, of health, of life itself, had been utterly and hopelessly demolished in the rude shock which they so madly precipitated.

THE Mexican filibustering schemes are likely to be nine-day wonders. The great European nations, France and Austria, do not appear anxious to become their auxiliaries or to empty their treasury boxes at their feet, and American capitalists do not produce the sinews of war for their use. And as the chances for fingering the cash grow slim, the incandescent ardor of the revengers cools off. The moral sense of the people of this country, as yet, sufficiently tempers their political feelings, to inspire them with respect for their own government and to leave to it the prerogative of conducting its international affairs according to its own wisdom. Filibustering expeditions, of the sort contemplated, are an insult to our own government, more than they are a danger to those of other countries.

THAT General SHERIDAN is to be superseded by General THOMAS is the report in administration circles. If there is to be any change this will prove as little objectionable as any that could be made. The country has great confidence in General THOMAS, although it has seen no reason why General SHERIDAN should be removed. The former has no sympathy with ANDREW JOHNSON or his policy, and we doubt if he is a particle less radical than SHERIDAN, whose course he is understood to indorse.

THE news from Mexico is that JUAREZ will be elected to the Presidency without much opposition, the feeling for him being almost unanimous. He probably perceives that recent events make it necessary for him to run again; and those events are of a character so much in accord with Mexican sentiment that it is quite impossible that he should not be the most popular man in the land. Next to him stands, unquestionably, ESCOBEDO, who superintended the business. The thing all round is altogether Mexican.

WORD comes from Mexico, in contradiction of former reports, that JUAREZ will be a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico. In every light it is eminently proper he should be, and the reports that reach us of the shocking barbarities perpetrated there prepare us for believing that he will be preferred above all competitors—unless, indeed, ESCOBEDO should succeed in hanging or shooting the most men by a regiment or two.

TWO names are destined to excite compunction, if not horror, in two hearts, till they shall cease to beat—the name of MAXIMILIAN to LOUIS NAPOLEON, and Andersonville to JEFFERSON DAVIS. A spectral host of fourteen thousand men will muster before the affrighted imagination of DAVIS whenever the name of *Andersonville* is mentioned in his hearing.

THE Chicago Breadstuff Market is daily tending downward. Do our dealers get the news?

IT is suggested that it would be in perfect keeping with the grief which England is displaying over the fate of Maximilian, should she revoke the sentence pronounced against all the deluded Fenians who fell into her hands. If they are worthy of death, or any severe punishment, of what was the Austrian worthy? If humanity demanded his release, how can the death of the Fenian leaders be justified? England has now a chance of doing what she so bitterly laments was not done by Juarez.

THE *Berliner Borsenzeitung*, a German paper distinguished for its devotion to Bismarck, who in turn, often honors it with his confidence and inspiration, defends Juarez, and declares that Maximilian has only expiated a crime committed by him in usurping the Government of an independent nation. The sentence, it says, "has been rigorous but just, even should it not be regarded in the light of an act of retaliation for the execution of Liberal officers, shot by order of Maximilian."

Le Moniteur Universel, the official journal of the French empire, says: "Among the expositions of the American section which attract the greatest interest, it is necessary to specially mention the collection of weighing instruments, exhibited by the house of Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury, Vt., which has for a long time sustained a great reputation in this branch of manufactures. This collection embraces the most complete assortment of balances, from a single gramme to thirty thousand kilogrammes capacity. The same house manufacture scales capable of weighing five hundred thousand kilogrammes. These weighing instruments, universally used in America, are adapted to all the different systems of weights and measures in use in every country. This exposition deserves to be recommended to all our mechanics and farmers, and to everybody interested in perfect weighing instruments."

THE Russian Czar and Bismarck were the recipients of the best hospitality of the French. As to what followed, the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows:

"As regards the Emperor of Russia, no sooner had he got to [illegible] to Poland [illegible] French. [illegible] Berlin from Paris [illegible] completed [illegible] German [illegible] the wishes [illegible] "When the news of the execution of Maximilian arrived, the Sultan went to the Emperor and [illegible] the fêtes [illegible] pleasure [illegible] Orientals [illegible]."

A FEW Sundays ago Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of New York, who is a low churchman, preached in a Methodist church in New Brunswick, New Jersey, both morning and evening, in disregard of the remonstrance and prohibition of Rev. Dr. Stubbs, rector of Christ Church. This aroused the ire of the latter, and on the following day proceedings were begun against Mr. Tyng for his breach of Church Law. A formal presentment was made to Bishop Odenheimer, who, in accordance with the canon, transmitted a copy of it to the Standing Committee of the diocese, and a special Committee has been appointed to investigate the charges.

HEIRS OF GOD.—"Bethlehem and Jerusalem, the angelic song in the sky and the mysterious star, the Mount of Transfiguration and the Last Supper, Gethsemane and Calvary are all so many witnesses that Christ has gone to prepare, in the kingdom of His Father, glorious mansions for his friends. The divine truths that He uttered hang in our firmament as the stars of the celestial universe, of which we shall be joint heirs with Him. All the sick whom He healed crowd around us as so many witnesses that He will give to His followers bodies that will be proof against every form of pain, disease, and iniquity. The blind that he restored bear witness to the fact that He will give to us a spiritual vision, that will enable us to behold the glories of heavenly palaces and the beauties and grandeurs of God's vast empires. The deaf that he healed bear testimony to the rapture that the saints will experience in listening to the voice of the angels and the sweet songs of the heavenly hosts. The dead that he called to life stand in the court of the human reason to testify to the truth and sincerity of Him who has brought life and immortality to light. And every Christian who has passed through the dark valley in triumph and left his testimony to the power of the Gospel to sustain his soul in that solemn hour—every noble utterance of apostles, martyrs and the redeemed of all ages; every one who has felt the thrill of the immortal life ere this has faded away, furnishes us with the most conclusive and satisfactory evidence that we shall be the joint heirs with Christ of a blissful and glorious inheritance.—*Dr Rufus W. Clark.*

Bishop McIlwaine, of Ohio, sailed by the City of Antwerp, for England, Saturday, to attend the Grand Council of the Episcopal Church, in September.

FROM TEXAS.

Deplorable Condition of Affairs—Heavy Rains—Miserable Roads—Mails all Out of Joint—Frequency of Crime—General Lawlessness and Disorder—Necessity for Reformation, or Good Men must Abandon the Field—Crop Prospects—Prices of Produce, and What is Wanting Most of All in Texas.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

KICKAPOO, TEXAS, June 27th, 1867.

It is some time since I essayed to write to you from this distant quarter, and I do so now from the fact that a gentleman leaves here in the morning for the States, who has kindly promised to bear letters from me into that section bearing the title. "From the States!" How that term sounds to the old Texan; how suggestive it is of our condition thirty years ago! Then every man "from the States" was eagerly sought after—and every one going "to the States," was anxiously hunted up, that word might be got or given to the loved ones who "though lost to sight" were "to memory dear."

And now, alas, we are again reduced to territorial condition, and with that change we have almost relapsed into the barbarism of those days of yore. We have not, it is true, the old feuds—the bands of "moderators" and "regulators" that have made Texas border life a terror, but we have multitudes of evil passions let loose, and desperate and abandoned men by the legion, who have all that incarnate, fiendish spirit increased and magnified by the late terrible war.

For several months we have been having a succession of rains, some of which were of the most violent character—the whole country has been deluged—the roads greatly washed, and bridges and ferry boats carried off, so that for a time traveling had to cease. No people ever suffered more than we have from defective mail service and failure of contractors to carry out their agreements. In some of our counties there has not been a mail for six or eight weeks. From this you can judge of the disadvantages business men labor under, and how different it is to get along properly in this far off country. For several months most of the mail routes have almost been given up. It is to be hoped that after July the new contractors will more faithfully discharge their duties.

We have comparatively few postoffices in this State, and such a thing as a mail agent in this part of the country has not been heard of since 1860. Wonder if the government has such officers now?

It may be interesting to some of your readers to know how we progress out here. I will give you a few items of news as to occurrences in this and the adjoining county within a couple of weeks or so.

In this neighborhood a few nights ago, the house of the United States Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, Dr. S. E. Campbell, was broken open, his desk rifled of about three thousand dollars, and the robbers escaped. The Collector had at the time over forty thousand dollars more, that fortunately he had the precaution to hide under the stones of his hearth. That was not known of or stolen. In consequence of the great hazard and danger attending the handling of money in this section, this officer, who is in all respects trustworthy and good, has asked to be relieved from duty.

A few days ago the clerk of the steamboat "Como," on the Trinity river, was robbed, the safe on the boat broken open and its contents stolen, and the boat then set on fire and burned up. The body of the pilot was found floating in the river, his head having been split open. No clue to the perpetrators of this great crime and consequently no arrests made.

The house of a Mrs. Wheeler was entered about the same time. She was robbed of about six hundred dollars in gold, was then killed, the most valuable contents of the house carried off, and the house was then burned down with the body of the old lady in it. Her son had just started off with a load of cotton, and there was no one on the plantation but the old lady. She was formerly from Indiana, and news has been sent to her relatives in that State of this terrible calamity.

Another great robbery was committed recently by parties entering the house of Mr. Hobbs. A man presented a cocked revolver at his head, swore that he had a lot of gold, and that he must "shell out" or be killed. Reluctantly the old gentleman went to his hiding place and got over $6,000 in gold and delivered it over. He was then told that if he went out of the house for two hours he would be killed. The robbers escaped and no arrests have been made.

Only a few days ago two negroes were killed and another wounded dangerously by two of the chivalry under the following circumstances: Elihu Hass had in his employ some freedmen. A bell was took from the neck of one of his oxen, and he accused the negroes of stealing it; this was flatly denied, but he made one of them pay for it. Not satisfied with this, and "nursing his wrath to keep it warm," he took his brother William and rode up to the negro quarters where he found two men and two women sitting talking. They drew their revolvers and commenced firing upon them, and one negro man and one negro woman were killed in their chairs, and another negro woman was shot through the breast and seriously injured. The other man made his escape. The Hasses, after riding around and magnifying their valorous deeds, went to a Justice of the Peace, one Ed. Guthrie, and demanded an investigation. He heard their statement and discharged them. Such is a judicial investigation of cold blooded murders. What a mockery!

These, gentle readers, are events of recent occurrence, in a sparsely settled country, bordering on the Trinity river, in a portion of the counties of Anderson and Henderson. They are given in brief, and the same class of crimes are being perpetrated all over the country.

Notwithstanding all this, a kind Providence seems to smile upon this people. He causes the sun to shine, the rain to fall, and the earth to fructify and bear an abundance. The crop of corn is the best ever known in this section. Wheat has been more than an average yield. Cotton has made a fair stand, and the mast is plentiful. Flour is to be had at four to five dollars per hundred pounds; bacon at a "bit;" cows at five dollars, and other things at proportionately low rates. Land can be had here just as good as the best in Allegheny county for $2 to $3 per acre. Steamboats ascend the Trinity River above these counties. Salt is plentiful at the neighboring salines, at $3 per sack. Deer and wild turkey can be had by taking aim from your own door yard. Game of every kind is abundant. Wild honey abounds in the woods, and no better land could be asked for. All on earth that is wanting to make it a happy home is law and order and good government. Give us the right kind of people, those who have a disposition "to live and let live," to build up good society, to promote education, the arts and sciences, and to cultivate a christian sentiment, and we would not exchange Texas for any other country under the shining sun.

MICRO.

FROM KANSAS.

Grasshoppers—Politics—Suffrage Movement—Leavenworth—Population of City and State—Railroads, Etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

RIDGEWOOD, KANSAS, July 29, 1867.

A few items from this part of the great wool growing west might not come amiss to the readers of the COMMERCIAL. The grasshopper scare which occupied so much of the attention of press and people has about died out. These pests did do no little damage near this city. Many farmers were completely eat out, but the damages have been somewhat repaired by a second planting. Many reports about the immense damages done by the grasshoppers, published in the eastern papers, are great falsehoods, sent out by parties, no doubt, to discourage emigration to this growing young State of Kansas. The crops are looking well. Corn and potatoes promise a large yield—better if anything than last season.

Politics are quiet, but promise to be quite active, as the county elections in November approach; besides the female suffrage and negro suffrage questions are to be submitted to the people at that time. The friends of both measures are influential and active, and claim that both measures will be carried by large majorities. There seems to be more opposition to the "women suffrage" clause than the negro, for the first seems more of an innovation in political and social circles. However, time will tell how these movements will affect society. Kansas may yet "lead the world" in the great social revolution of Nineteenth century.

Leavenworth is a prosperous young city of thirteen years growth; has six daily newspapers, all seemingly well supported; about twenty churches, and the Presbyterians expect to lay out some $30,000 on their new church edifice now being erected. The population of the city is about 25,000; county about 37,000; State 225,000. Kansas is surely moving on, and has five hundred miles of railroad nearly completed.

RIPHOGENES.

Fruitful Grape Vines.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

INDIANA, PA., July 24, 1867.

In the COMMERCIAL of July 23d, I find the following, viz:

"The Lancaster, O., *Gazette* says a correspondent reports a grape vine in that county with three hundred and eighty-seven large bunches of grapes on it."

Lancaster county, O., has done well; but, Indiana county, Pa., does better. I have an Isabella grape vine in my garden, with five hundred and fifty large bunches of grapes on it. Can Lancaster county beat this?

E. P. HILDEBRAND.

The Washington Monument.

A Congressional inquiry has elicited the statement that the Washington National Monument Association has $9,000 invested in Washington city stock, $2,000 in Seven-thirty bonds and about $1,000 more in its Treasurer's hands, say $10,000. The receipts collected at boxes placed in the Patent Office and the Smithsonian Institution, are about $700 per annum, which is expended in paying a watchman and messenger. The Association talk about resuming work next spring, but it is to be wished that Congress would revoke their charter and finish the monument, under the original act of 1783. The people of the United States have already donated money enough to have completed the monument, but so much of their contributions has been *absorbed* by the agents and collectors, that only an ungainly pile of stone is visible. The elegent memorial blocks are in a building and the whole affair is a prey to old-fogyism and cupidity. Those who have subscribed and paid money should unite in petitioning Congress to assume control of the job.

STATE ITEMS.

Dr. Falk, Professor of Greek and History in Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, has accepted a similar position in Racine College, Racine, Wisconsin, and left last week for the scene of his future labors.

Mr. Peter Smith, an old man residing at West Hickory, was prostrated by a sunstroke, on Tuesday last, and died in a few hours. He leaves a wife, two sons and one daughter.

A rattlesnake measuring four feet and a half in length was killed near the site of the Morey House, Pithole, Wednesday afternoon. These venomous reptiles are said to be numerous in that vicinity during the present summer.

Hon. Jacob Erdman, a prominent citizen of Lehigh county, and late one of the Associate Judges of that District, died at his residence in Coopersburg on Sunday evening, 21st inst. Gov. Geary, on Friday, appointed Hon. Henry C. Longnecker, of Allentown, to fill the office vacated by Judge Erdman's death.

Mr. G. W. Bancroft, an old resident of Athens township, Crawford county, was badly torn and bruised by an angry bull, on Thursday, the 25th ult. A dangerous wound laid open the left thigh, while many scars and bruises appear upon his body. The wonder is that he escaped death. Though badly injured, he will probably recover.

A young married man in Oil City, recently attempted to commit suicide. He married a young lady at that place, and was living quite happily, when suddenly another woman having claims upon the young man, by virtue of having been married to him some years previously, made her appearance. This unforseen event so wrought upon the mind of the poor fellow that he took a dose of arsenic, which, however, proved too large to have any other effect than to thoroughly cleanse his stomach.

The Lycoming *Gazette* is responsible for the following fish story: In Lycoming Creek, near Williamsport, a speckled trout, measuring 18½ inches in length, and weighing 2¼ lbs., was taken on the 9th inst., by a lad eight years old, and on the 18th, at Bear Creek, George W. Lantz secured one, with a hook and line, that turned the beam at 3¾ lbs. and measured 21½ inches.

Senator Lowry, of Erie, reports an income for 1866 of $9,400.

The Colebrookdale Iron Works, in Colebrookdale township, Berks county, the property of Mr. Wm. W. Weaver, were sold at Sheriff's sale, on Friday last. Peter Y. Brendlinger, Esq., of New Berlin, Berks county, was the purchaser, at $10,500. The property consists of a foundry, machine shops, water power, &c., with eighteen acres of land.

The Allentown Rolling Mill has stopped operations, throwing three hundred men out of employment. The low price of rolled iron as compared with pig iron and labor, and the importation of steel rails from England for use on our railroads, are given as causes for the stoppage.

A neat and beautiful little village containing some six or seven houses, has recently sprung up on the Johnstown road, only about a mile and a half from the city of Harrisburg. It already contains a hotel and store, and some fine private residences, and bids fair to become quite a place of business. The name selected by the ladies of this beautiful little place is "Grantville," in honor of the patriot soldier who so successfully led the armies of the Republic to victory and to glory.

An honest saloon keeper in Erie, named Henry Jordan, found upon his counter the other day a wallet containing sixty-seven dollars, which had been forgotten by some guest. Jordan hearing of a man who had lost his pocket book, hunted him up, and upon the latter describing it, handed it over to him, refusing to take any reward.

The recent explosion of a boiler at Lancaster, which was investigated by a coroner's jury, shows how unreliable such official bodies are becoming. The bulk of the disinterested testimony in that investigation went unmistakably to prove that the direct cause of the catastrophe was defects in the boiler, defects caused by over pressure and long use of the iron. But in order to save a corporation, the whole affair is smoothed over, and the jury state they are unable to determine the cause of the accident.

The city of Erie is at length to have waterworks. The plan of the Commissioners is to build a tower at the foot of Chestnut street 90 feet high, with a tank 60 feet in diameter and 25 feet high, with capacity of 400,000 gallons. The work will be commenced immediately.

The frame building on Chestnut street, Meadville, known as the Stuhlfouth property, was badly damged by fire on Thursday. The occupants of the building saved their property by removing it. The building was owned by Jas. A. McFadden, who was fully insured. The loss is estimated at from $1,500 to $2,000.

The operatives in Snowden's Foundry, Brownsville, on the 13th inst., presented a magnificent cane to Mr. John Snowden, the venerable founder of the works, over which he has presided for more than forty years. Mr. John H. Roberts made the presentation speech, and the cane was received on behalf of Mr. Snowden by Seth T. Hurd, Esq.

Prof. E. E. Higbee, of Mercersburg, and formerly pastor of Grace Church, Pittsburgh, on Thursday received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster.

A company is being formed at Petroleum Center for migration to Omaha or Montana. They expect to raise a company of three hundred men, and to be ready to start by the middle of August.

The following gentlemen were at the McHenry House, Meadville, on Tuesday: Hon. James McHenry, wife and sister, Hon. Thomas Cave, M. P., Messrs. T. W. Kennard, R. C. Hawkins, Thomas Goddard, Jr., O. C. C. Stamford, and T. H. Durfey.

The Lancaster *Express* says: The numerous friends of Senator Billingfelt will be pained to learn that he has been seriously ill with typhoid fever. A letter from Adamstown, dated Monday, however, contains the gratifying intelligence that he is better, and is believed to be out of danger.

The construction of the Johnstown waterworks has been commenced. The supply of water is to be obtained from Solomon's Run, one of the purest of the mountain streams. The dam or reservoir is to be about one mile and a half south of Johnstown, just about Jacoby's saw mill.

The next annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held at Bellefonte, Centre county, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of August. An interesting series of proceedings will be held. Delegates will receive free return tickets.

Bedford is a progressive town, the latest novelty in the place being the introduction of a professional boot-black. The *Inquirer* says:—"We can now boast of coal-carriers, newsboys, and a boot-black, and should not be surprised if we were called on to chronicle the event of a street-sweep ere long. Truly Bedford moves."

The water question at Bedford Spring, has been quietly adjusted by the proprietors of the Springs withdrawing the announcement of the five dollar *per capita* tax for the use of the water. The *Inquirer* says the Springs are better conducted this season than they have been heretofore.

A little child of Mr. James Richards, of Warsaw township, Jefferson county, was drowned on the 16th inst. The mother had drawn a bucket of water from a well from which the pump had been taken, and while she went into the house with part of the water her little child, about thirteen months old fell into the well, pulling the well bucket upon it and was drowned before it could be got out.

The anniversary exercises at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, commenced Wednesday evening, when the annual address before the Literary Societies of the College, was delivered in Fulton Hall, by Rev. Prof. E. E. Higbee, of Mercersburg, Pa. After the delivery of this address, the triennial greeting of the Gœthean Society, and annual re-union of the Diagnothian were held. Thursday the commencement proper took place.

The *Clinton Republican* says that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who have now secured control of all the lines of transportation on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, except the river itself, have signalized their advent to the management of the Pennsylvania canal by imposing an onerous tax upon the lumbermen whose mills are located along that concern. This taxation will, in the future, of course contribute to keep up the price of lumber. We have no doubt but the subject will be ultimately referred to the decision of the Legislature.

The Fulton *Republican* says: We were shown a specimen of coal taken from the surface of the ground somewhere in the Sideling Hill country, which on trial in a blacksmith fire burned beautifully. This coal did not appear to be Bituminous or Anthracite, but approximated nearer the latter. Every day, almost, renders it more certain that our country is a store-house of hidden wealth, and needs only the necessary enterprise to develop it.

The Uniontown *Standard* gives the following important information for wool growers: "If sheep are kept in the same lot with cows or fat cattle, no dogs will disturb them. As soon as the dogs approach them they run to the cattle, who drive off the dogs. A farmer of thirty years, in Shelby, by adopting this plan, never lost a sheep by dogs, although in the neighborhood the dogs killed sheep to the north and south of him.

A prisoner named Handlin fired the Blair county jail on Friday night last, but the flames were discovered in time to be speedily extinguished. Previous to firing the jail, Handlin indited the following epistle to the jailor, which was afterwards picked up in his room: "Mr. Baker—Sir: Circumstance, of a painful nature, compells mee to leve you. Death is staring mee in the face; my boddy is wasting away like a peace of ice before a hot sun; that monster Disease Consumption, has mee within its iron grasp. I have no hope of recovering, and wish to save you the trouble of Buering me. I beg of you and the athorites to let me go in piece, and I will never trouble you any more; it will be a waste of time to look for me. I will Die in the mountains with starvation before I return to Die in jail. Should I perchance survive, which is very doubtfull, it is my full determination the first money I get to remit to you and others of my creditors a sufficient sum to square up all my accounts.

J. HANDLIN.

A heavy storm of wind and rain passed over the lower end of Lancaster county last Monday, which did considerable damage in some sections. A bolt of lightning struck the barn of John B. Kreider, near Rocky Springs, and perforated a slate roof, passing out through a stone wall, but doing no other damage. A perfect deluge of rain fell, and in some instances hail also.

Carlton E. Dowd, an unmarried man twenty-one years of age, an employee in Parker & Myers's lumber mill, seven miles above Titusville, came to his death very suddenly at nine o'clock Tuesday morning. He went below to adjust some machinery connected with the planer, when he was caught in a belt and carried up, and wound around a line shaft revolving at a high rate of speed. The unfortunate man was probably instantly killed and hardly could have been conscious of pain as his head struck with great force the heavy beams above the shafting. His body was mangled in a horrible manner, the flesh in many places being stripped from the bones.

PERSONAL.

—Sir Morton Peto clings to his seat in Parliament, although he cannot vote. He does not want to give the conservatives a chance to send a man in his place.

—Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House, has related to a few an anecdote of Mr. Webster, with whom he was for a long time very intimate. On one occasion—ten or twelve years before his death—Webster was in his room, a dozen gentlemen with him, to dine. One of them asked the great Daniel: "What, Mr. Webster, is the most serious thought that ever occupied your mind?" The expounder of the Constitution was silent for a few minutes, and seemed to be reflecting deeply. His face at last lighted up, and his whole soul shone through it. He rose with dignity, and said in his deep, rich tones: "The most serious thought that ever occupied my mind, was my responsibility to Almighty God." And for twenty minutes—to quote Stetson—his language sparkled like the sunshine upon molten diamonds. I have heard Webster in almost every great effort he ever made, but I never heard him so fluidly eloquent, so much the representative of the glorious genius he was, so incomparably superior to all other orators of this or any other country, as on that never-to-be-forgotten occasion.

—Col. R. J. Hinton, lately of Kansas, is preparing a lecture entitled "The Men of Harper's Ferry," in which he proposes to tell from his own personal knowledge and research many very interesting facts in connection with the members of the party that followed John Brown to immortality. He will also detail something of the plans, as well as many reminiscences in the lives of the renowned twenty-one and the roads by which they travelled to reach Virginia. Colonel Hinton was an associate and personal friend of those he will speak of, and probably knows as much of the Harper's Ferry plot as any man now. If Colonel Hinton tells everything that might be told, he would place in an embarrassing position at least one man of a certain kind of distinction, who is very anxious not to have the credit due him for his share in the Harper's Ferry event.

—The lady who gave Mr. Spurgeon £20,000 to erect an orphanage, has since ordered her plate to be sold for the same object; and Mr. Spurgeon asserts that the donor has thereby "set an example to all believers who have surplus and unused gold and silver which ought to be put to better use than wrapped up in a box."

—A writer in the New York *Gazette*, contrasting Spurgeon and Beecher, says: "No man in the world understands his physical system better than Mr. Beecher. His eating, sleeping, exercise all conform to the laws of health. He is thoroughly temperate in all respects. He has reached a half century with a sound constitution in a healthy body, and has twenty-five years' good service in him yet. Spurgeon is a young man. His fleshy appearance and the gout that has already overtaken him show that physical laws must be obeyed as well as moral. Mr. Beecher lives plainly, is simple in his dress and his habits, and if met in the streets would sooner be taken for an express man in a hurry for the cars than a minister. Spurgeon dresses in true English clerical style, is a free liver, dispenses an elegant hospitality, keeps his coach and coachman, lives in a fine mansion, and boasts as good a turn-out as the Archbishop of Canterbury."

—John Slidell is at present living near Paris, as well as his son-in-law, Erlanger, the Hebrew banker. It is said, and on apparently good authority, that, although he is most anxious to pass his last days in America, he has latterly given up all hope of ever again seeing his native land. There is also a well accredited story that he fully accepts the situation, and would willingly assist, should he be allowed to return, in completing the radical plan of reconstruction.

—The ex-rebel but non-fighting Gen. John S. Preston, of South Carolina, is in Paris, and lives in great style on the Champs Elysees. He carries Andrew Johnson's pardon in his pocket, fully indorses his (A. J.'s.) policy, and is as bitter a rebel as ever.

Recovery by Miracle.

A Paris correspondent writes: The pseudo-recovery of the Prince Imperial, which has occasioned such immense controversy amongst the medical men of Paris, and such excitement in the Church party, is said by devotees to be owing to a miracle, in spite of the reward bestowed upon Nelaton of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor by the little Prince's own emaciated little hand. The Empress, who still clings to the beliefs of her childhood, and is frank enough not to seek concealment of such belief, is said to have put up a *neuvaine* at Argenteuil, and to have sent thither the elastic landages and caoutchouc wrappers used by the little patient by Nelaton's command to be placed in contact with the holy coat preserved at Argenteuil, and shown but twice a year to the faithful. The effect was indeed, miraculous. Gradually strength and elasticity returned to the diseased limb and the devotees all exclaimed, "Behold, a miracle!" while Nelaton, taking his chin in his hand, as is his wont, murmured gently, "Now we must take a season at Luchon, and perhaps we may do—for a time." Opinions are divided, and disputes run high upon the subject; but what is certain is the improvement in the young Prince's health the handsome gift bestowed upon the shrine at Argenteuil by the Empress, while the Grand Cross given to Nelaton betrays the feeling of the Emperor.

RITUALISTIC RAIMENT.—The congregation of St. John's Church, at Windsor, England, were considerably "consternated" recently by their curate ascending to the pulpit in the white robe, which, in the Episcopal service, is usually changed for a black gown, before the delivery of the sermon. He gave out as his text the appropriate words: "What are these who are departing in white robes?" The reasons given by him for making no change of costume were the recommendation of the Bishop of Oxford in a pastoral letter, the permission of his vicar; the fact that it was not a Roman Catholic innovation, and that it was less expensive. A previous innovation by the same minister was the publication of marriage banns from within the communion rails. In the evening of the same day, another minister at the same place, preached in a white surplice, and during the sermon said that it was intended to introduce a bill into Parliament to make the practice universal. American Episcopalians will be curious to learn what the Rev. Morgan Dix thinks of the imposition of the Ritual by Act of Parliament.

Can't be Surpassed.

The new Circular just issued by the Iron City College, is decidedly one of the finest things of the kind that has appeared for many a day. It is a large eight page quarto, profusely and elegantly illustrated with accurate views of the city of Pittsburgh, elaborate representations of the different departments of the College, its Banks, Emporium and other offices, and last but not least, it contains a magnificent sheet of Professor Cowley's inimitable Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, representing "St. George and the Dragon." The letter press, which is full and complete, gives a thorough description of that College and its admirable system of practical actual business training so successfully carried out here, and which has rendered the College so popular among business men everywhere. In short, the whole thing reflects great credit upon the taste and energy of the enterprising managers of the College, and cannot fail to convince the public that they are fully up to the demands of the times. Copies of this Circular will be mailed free to any address on application to the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOG DAYS.—The miasma which generates epidemic fevers is now rising in clouds under the blazing beams of the dog-day sun. Every living body, as well as refuse animal and vegetable matter, emits unwholesome vapors, and in crowded cities and the dense assemblages which business and pleasure call together, the elements of disease are evolved. The pressure upon every vital organ is never so great as in the second and third months of summer, and common sense teaches us that these organs require to be reinforced to meet it.

We hold our lives, so to speak, on a *repairing lease*, and this is the season when the process of dilapidation is most rapid and repairs are most required. Therefore, *build up, prop up and sustain the powers of nature* with that mighty vegetable recuperant, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. He who takes it may be said to clothe himself in sanitary mail, against which epidemic diseases will hurl its poisonous shafts in vain. This is no gratuitous assertion, but a great *medical fact*, attested by twelve years' experience in every climate of the habitable globe. Extremes of temperature always disturb the functions of the stomach, the bowels, the liver and the skin. It is through these that the most dangerous maladies assail us. Tone them in advance with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and defy heat and malaria.

FOR SALE—FARM—Situate near Freedom, on the Economy and Harmony Road, Beaver county, Pa., containing 110 Acres, with House, Barn and Orchards, good fences and other improvements. Also, 30 Acres of fine white oak timber. Soil rich and productive. Will be sold at a bargain. A Church and School House near by. Inquire of W. H. BRILL, 77 Federal street, or J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Pa. ws*

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A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.
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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and John Froehlich, under the firm name of MEYER & FROEHLICH, manufacturers of Coaches, Wagons, &c., was this day dissolved. In regard to collections of claims and payment of debts, our arrangements as yet incompleted will shortly be announced. The undersigned will pursue his old business at No. 75 Diamond street, Pittsburgh. JACOB MEYER. June 28, 1867. d*

WANTED — AGENTS.—Agents wanted for "The History of the War between the States; Tracing its Origin, Causes and Results," by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. And for the Life, Letters and Speeches of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, by Henry Cleveland. Send for Circulars and see our Terms. Address "National Publishing Company," 507 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WONDERFUL—HOW EITHER sex may instantly gain the undying love of any person they choose. The single married, the married happy and WISE IN TIME. Simple, harmless and sure. Also, Journal of Love, Secret of Success, How to Get Rich, &c., all mailed free for 20 cents. 150,000 sold. Address KINGSLAND & CO., 5 Beekman street, N. Y.

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NOTICE—PATRICK KINNEY, First Ward, City of Pittsburgh, now confined in the County Jail, will apply to Gov. Geary for pardon and remission of fine, of which all parties will take notice.

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AN INVALUABLE MEDICINE FOR THE PURIFYING OF THE BLOOD, DR. J. W. POLAND'S HUMOR DOCTOR, A POSITIVE REMEDY FOR ALL KINDS OF HUMORS, PARTICULARLY Erysipelas, Nettle Rash, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Carbuncles, Boils and Piles.
It is very gratifying to say of this or of any other medicine, "It is the very best remedy known." It is not always so easy to prove it. It is, however, exceedingly gratifying to the proprietor of this medicine, that, while he declares to the public that this is a most wonderful and effective specific for Humors, as stated above, he has abundant proof at hand to sustain his statement.
For sixteen years the Humor Doctor has been manufactured and sold, and every year has increased the value of its reputation, and the amount of its sales. In New Hampshire, where it originated, no remedy for humors is so highly prized. An eminent physician (now an army surgeon) when practising in New Hampshire, purchased between fifty and sixty gallons of it, during some seven or eight years, and used it in his practice. He has since then ordered it for the hospital where he was stationed. Other physicians have purchased it, and have used it in practice with great success. When the proprietor lived in New Hampshire, at Goffstown Center, for the space of thirty or forty miles around, and in Manchester particularly, the Humor Doctor was well known and highly valued for the numerous and wonderful cures which it effected. Though manufactured in large quantities the supply was frequently exhausted, and purchasers had to wait for more to be made. In that region some very severe cases of Erysipelas were treated with—and they were cured! Erysipelas sores, or carbuncles, those ugly, painful ulcers, were entirely removed wherever this medicine was faithfully used. So it was with Scrofula and Salt Rheum. The Humor Doctor cured them.
For the sake of showing what is thought of it, a few testimonials are here inserted:
Milton Gale, Esq., Boston.
I hereby certify that I was sorely afflicted with Boils for two years, developing themselves upon my limbs and other parts of my body. The sufferings which I endured from them are indescribable. Suffice it to say that I faithfully tried several of the most popular humor remedies, but without removing the affliction. At length, by the earnest request of an intimate friend, I was induced to try Dr. J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor, and am very happy to attest that all my Boils were removed, and my health was restored by using Dr. Poland's aforesaid medicine. MILTON GALE. Boston, January 14, 1856.
A. C. Wallace, Esq., Manchester, N. H.
Dr. J. W. POLAND—Dear Sir: I very cheerfully give my testimony in favor of your Humor Doctor as an excellent remedy for Humors. My numerous acquaintance in Manchester know how severely I was afflicted with Boils, and they know how perfectly good my health is at present. Your Humor Doctor cured me. Please refer to me for particulars in my case. A. C. WALLACE. Manchester, N. H., June 11, 1856.
Mrs. Wheeler, Stoneham, Mass.
I very confidently and earnestly recommend Dr. J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor as an excellent remedy for Humors, having been wonderfully benefited by it myself. My own case was a very serious and obstinate one. For more than two years the skin upon the inside of both my hands, and even down on the wrist, was constantly cracked and broken up, so that I was unable to use my hands in any kind of wet work, and was obliged to wear gloves in sewing to avoid getting blood upon my work. The humor which so afflicted me was probably a combination of Erysipelas and Salt Rheum. My general health was quite poor. Soon after I began to use the Humor Doctor I could perceive signs of healing. I continued to take the medicine till I was finally cured. My hands are now perfectly free from humors, and to all appearances my whole system is clear of it, and has been for several months. I used eight bottles before I felt safe to give it up entirely, but they cured me. HARRIET WHEELER. Stoneham, Mass., July 5, 1856.
Mrs. Porter, Dover, N. H.
DOVER, N. H., July 22, 1855.
DR. POLAND: I received your letter inquiring as to the effects of your medicine on sea-sickness. I am happy to say that I think it is "the medicine" for that dreadful sickness. I tried various prescriptions, but found none that settled the stomach and cleared the head like the Humor Doctor. I felt as though I could hardly wait to get ashore to entreat you to introduce it into ship chandlery stores, that it may find its way to those who suffer upon the mighty deep from sea-sickness. If captains who take their families with them, or carry passengers, should try it for once, they would never be willing to voyage without it.
I have used for my family since its introduction to the public for bilious habits, headache and humors about my children, and have always found it a sure cure.
I am not fond of having my name appear in public, and would not consent to it on any other account but to relieve the suffering; but if the foregoing will be of any service to you or the public, you can make use of it. Yours, HARRIET M. PORTER.
Much more might be stated in relation to this medicine, as contained in testimonials, but it is needless. Ask Manchester druggists about it, especially E. W. Blake, at Barr's. Inquire of Mr. Henry Plumer, of Bedford, whose wife was cured by it of Salt Rheum. Ask almost any person in Goffstown, and they will declare its value as a remedy, as used in their own cases or by their friends.
The Humor Doctor was formerly sold at fifty cents per bottle; but the cost of every ingredient composing it has gone up so enormously, that the price has been raised to *seventy-five cents only*, and that by compulsion.
The Humor Doctor is prepared at the New England Botanic Depot, for the Proprietor, J. C. French. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., General Agents, New York.
For sale by all Druggists in this city. cow*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made for pardon of Dr. F. C. MELVILLE, convicted of forgery September 17, 1863, and sentenced to four and a half years in the Western Penitentiary.